The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1. WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 4 1864, NO. 27.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms---One Dollar and Fifty Cents---Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD,

Office in Blue Earth R[illegible] Bank Bu[illegible] next door to the Land Office

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - - [illegible]
Ten copies " " - - - - - [illegible]
For any term less than 6 moths, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in.	1 sq	2 sq	3 sq	4 sq	1 col.	2 col.	1 col
1 week	1,00	1,50	2,50	3,00	5,50		10,00
1 mo'th	2,50	4,00	6,00	7,00	12,00		20,00
6 w'ks	3,50	5,00	8,00	10,00	16,00		25,00
3 m'ths	5,00	8,00	12,00	15,00	24,00		35,00
6 m'ths	8,00	11,00	16,00	20,00	30,00		50,00
1 year.	10,00	14,00	20,00	25,00	40,00		70,00

Ten lines or less make one square.

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged for accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their business. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates.

Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares bargained for.

Legal advertisements inserted at the the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not payable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit.

Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates.

J. L. CHRISTIE.
Publisher and proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE NO. 27.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The Regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

—OFFICERS—

J. L. WEIR, W. M. — P. H. MORSE, J. D.
GEO. A. WEIR, S. W. — GEO. K. MOULTON, Sec'y.
S. S. WILCSIE, J. W. — H. T. STODDARD, Treas'r.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D. — T. W. JENNESS, Tyler.

OFFICIALS OF FARIBAULT COUNTY.

Sheff W. J. C. ROBERTSON, Co. Att'y—A. C. DUNN,
Tres'r—WM. DUSTIN, Judge—AMOS PRESTON,
Auditor—A. BONWELL, Court Com.—A. PRESTON,
Register—T. A. KEISTER, Coroner—WM. A. WAY.

— District Court of this District meets at Blue Earth City on the 3d Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Winnebago City District.

J. H. WELCH, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. C. EASTON,

DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS!

LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 25, 1863.

J W B WELLCOME, M D,

Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-filled, first class Drug Store.

OZIAS C HEALY,

Proprietor of Grapeland House, in the post office building, Grapeland, Faribault County, Minnesota, ten miles east of Winnebago City, on the Wilton, Owatonna and St. Marys route. Plenty of oats and good stabling

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased the Hotel Building formerly kept by Messrs. Law & Denton, is now prepared to accommodate the Travelling Public with the best the country affords. A good Barn is attached to the premises.
C. S. KIMBALL.

N. B.—Having sold my Blacksmith Shop, it becomes necessary for me to close up all outstanding accounts at once. All those knowing themselves indebted to me will confer a favor by settling up immediately.
Oct. 28.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling with attentive Ostlers. 19y1

JO. L. WEIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
General Land Agent,
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.

☞ Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. 1tf

MANKATO HOUSE,

Mankato, Minnesota,
BURT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

☞ Will attend to professional business throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.

Attorneys & Counselors at Law.

MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business intrusted to their care-
J. A. WILLARD: - - 21y1 - - S. F. BARNEY

N. L. COON,

Physician and Surgeon,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now holds himself ready to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at ALL hours.

☞ All persons employing me are expected to settle for the same on or before the expiration of three months. No deviation from this rule.

☞ Office at Moulton's Store.
1tf N. L. COON, M. D.

R. B. JOHNSON,

Manufacturer of

Boots & Shoes,

and dealer in

Leather and Findings

Repairing done to order.
Ready Made Boys' and Youths' Boots on hand.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD,
PHOENIX
MERCHANTS---Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

JOHN N. HALL
21y1 Resident Agent.

D. BURDSELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Of Faribault County Minn.

RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders by mail should be directed to Verona, Post office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done.

I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 21tf.

NEW

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens Mankato and surrounding country, that he has take rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLEBEN ON DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner.
EDMUND BECKMAN.
Mankato. 20y1 Dec. 4th, 186

J. D. JONES,

Harness and Saddle Maker

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE

MANKATO - - - - MINN.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Mankato, March 16 1864. 21y1

CABINET MAKER!

WILLIAM BALLANDI,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Faribault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS,
What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.

He warrants all his work to be as represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

☞ Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 3d, 1863. 21tf

CHAS. HEILBORN.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand.

WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 21y1

P. B. SPARROW.

Dealer in

STOVES,

Hardware, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.
MANKATO, - - 21y1 - MINN

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY, new and reliable treatment, the Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 25y

Blooded Stock

For Sale!

I HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood Durham Bulls for sale.
A. B. BALCOM.
Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

Scales

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33y

Blanks, WE have just printed a new lot of Justices blanks

TAX NOTICE.

THE following is the list of lands and Town Lots in the county of Martin, State of Minnesota, upon which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1863:

Description.	Sec.	Town	Range.	Tax
west half of the s w qr	24	103	29	
east half south east quarter	23	103	29	9,41
s hf s e qr and e hf s w qr	25	103	29	9,49
lots 4 5 6 n w qr s e qr	29	103	30	8,35
lots 2 3 and S	19	102	30	10,05
lots 7 and 8	31	102	30	
n w qr s w qr	32	102	30	10,82
n e qr n e qr and lot 1	23	102	30	
n w qr n w qr and lot one	24	102	30	11,30
n part s e qr s e qr & e part of n part of lot 4	8	102	30	3,57
ten acres in lot 4	8	102	30	1,48
w hf s e qr & e hf of s w qr	5	102	30	8,89
lot four	17	102	30	
lots one and two	29	102	30	15,78
block one	8	102	30	,18
block two	8	102	30	,18
block three	8	102	30	,11
block four	8	102	30	,11
block five	8	102	30	,13
block six	8	102	30	,12
block seven	8	102	30	,14
block eight	8	102	30	,16
block nine	8	102	30	,16
block ten	8	102	30	,16
block eleven	8	102	30	,16
block twelve	8	102	30	,16
block thirteen	8	102	30	,14
blocks 14 15 16 17 18	8	102	30	,71
blocks 19 and twenty	8	102	30	,29
east half block twenty one	8	102	30	,09
e hf block 22 and 23	8	102	30	,68
e hf & s hf of w hf block 24	8	102	30	,98
blocks 25 26 27	8	102	30	1,26
w hf s w qr.	30	102	29	4,68
n hf n e qr e hf n w qr	25	103	do	8,80
w hf n w qr, n w qr s w qr	do	do	do	
& n e qr n e qr	26	do	do	8,80
s w qrs w qr	25	do	do	8,80
s e qr n e qr. e hf s e qr	26	do	do	
w hf n e qr, & w hf s e qr	do	do	do	8,80
e hf n w qr, & s e s w qr	do	do	do	8,80
w hf n w qr & w hf s w qr	do	do	do	8,80
n w qr n e qr, n hf n w qr, s e of s w qr	27	do	do	8,80
e hf n w qr & lot 3	24	102	30	7,98
lots 1 and 16	31	do	do	6,01
s e qr	do	104	do	6,13
s e qr and lots 5 6	19	do	do	
n e of s w qr e w hf s w qr	30	do	do	6,91
lot 3	7	103	do	
n e of s w qr & w hf s w qr	8	do	do	5,57
s w qr n e qr s hf n w qr and n w qr s w qr	33	104	do	6,39
s e qr	1	103	29	6,31
s e qr n e qr. & n e of s e qr	33	104	30	
s hf n w qr	34	do	do	6 36
n e qr	3	103	29	5,76
n hf s w qr s hf n w qr	34	104	do	5,76
s e qr s w qr and lot 5	30	do	32	6,82
lot 6	25	do	33	
n hf n w qr	31	do	32	
e hf n w qr, lots 1 2	32	do	30	6,84
n part s e of n w qr & lot 1 and part lot 2	8	103	do	3,36
lots 3 4 5	5	do	do	5,04
42 06 100 acres of s p lot 6	17	do	do	1,82
n hf s e qr e hf n w qr	14	104	29	5,76
n e qr	23	do	do	5,91
n w qr	do	do	do	5,91
n e qr	24	do	do	5,76
n w qr	do	do	do	5,76
s e qr	do	do	do	5,76
n e qr	25	do	do	5,76
s w qr	do	do	do	5,76
s e qr	31	do	26	5,76
s e qr	34	do	do	5,76
s w qr n e qr & s e qr n w qr n w qr s e qr n e qrs w qr	3	103	31	5,76
s e qr	4	do	do	5,76
lot 5 & s e of s w qr	10	do	33	
lots 7 8 9	12	do	do	6,75
lots 3 5 6 10 11	do	do	do	
lot 2	13	do	do	5,39
n w qr	2	104	29	6,41
s e qr	3	do	do	5,76
s w qr	3	do	do	5,76
n e qr	10	do	do	5,76
n w qr	do	do	do	5.76
n e qr	11	do	do	5,76
s e qr	do	do	do	5.76
s w qr	do	do	do	5.76
n w qr	12	do	do	6,39
s w qr	do	do	do	5,76
s e qr	do	do	do	5 76
n e qr	13	do	do	5,76
s w qr	do	do	do	5,76
n e qr	14	do	do	5.76
n w qr	do	do	do	5.76
w hf n e qr, e hf n w qr	13	103	do	5,76
w hf s w qr	do	do	do	
e hf s e qr	14	do	do	5.76
n hf n e qr n hf n w qr	33	104	30	5,76
s part s e qr, part lot 2	8	103	do	
lot 2	7	do	do	2.52
s hf n e qr. s hf n w qr	1	do	31	6,31
n hf n w qr	12	do	29	3,15
n w qr n w qr	1	do	do	
n hf n e qr	2	do	do	4.33
s e qr	25	104	do	5,76
s e qr	33	do	do	5.76
s e qr	1	do	do	5,76
lots 2 3 and n part lot 4	29	101	30	4,00
lots 12 13 17	19	do	do	
lot 9	30	do	30	6.56
lot 4	29	do	do	2.97
5 acers of s part lot 2	34	do	do	,31
n w qr s w qr	8	do	do	
lot 1 2	7	do	do	6.87
e hf n e qr and lot 4	32	do	do	8,20
n hf s w qr and lots 1 2	7	do	29	
lots 1 2	12	do	30	12.30
lots 1 6 7 and s w qr s e qr	17	do	31	9.94
lots 2 5 7	20	do	do	15 60
lot 3	6	do	30	1,95
s w qr n w qr	17	do	do	
s e qr n e qr and lots 1 2	18	do	do	6.36
lots 7 10 12	do	do	do	4,93
lots 3 4	19	do	do	
lot 1	30	do	do	8.22

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the several tracts of real property or Town lots contained in the foregoing list, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty charged thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fairmont, in said county of Martin, on the first Monday of June next, the same being the 6th day of June 1864, by the county Treasurer of said county unless such taxes and penalty be paid before that time.

WM. W. CARRINGTON,
Auditor of Martin County, Minnesota.

NOTE:—The abreviations in the foregoing Tax List are as follows:—n s e w for North South East and West respectively; q or qr for quarter; h or hf for half.

SELECT POETRY.

From the Dollar Newspaper.—Philadelphia.

Laugh Away Care.

BY JAMES H. KENNEDY.

Laugh away care! Laugh away care!
What in the world is the use to wear
A face, at all, if you wrinkle it so?
What upon earth, when you find it's no go,
Is the use to sigh, to pine and to sorrow?
Whistling will do quite as much for to morrow.

Laugh away care! Laugh away care!
What is the use of having black hair—
If, by freeting our souls away,
We turn it, so soon, to threads of gray?
Sallow visage, and old age, and blindness
Come, when we do ourselves such unkindness!

Laugh away care! Mankind, forsooth,
Hast thou the purpose and strength of thy youth?
Ah! the few ills of life can'st thou not bear?
Laugh away care! Laugh away care!
Nothing else can keep thy bark floating,
Laugh away care, or thou soon wilt be doting!

Laugh away care, wedded pair!
Mated in true love, laugh away care!
Life in a pain of uncertainty—true!
But there's a cottage and sunshine for you,
Together your lire shall be steeped in blisses;
As it began, shall it end, in kisses!

Laugh away care, and talk o'er the news,
Maker of moccasins, gaiters and shoes;
Brawny-armed black-mith, with ponderous pound
Of hammer on anvil—one ever-glad sound;
Shoemakers—blacksmiths, without learned teachers,
Often have turned into eloquent preachers!

Maker of wheelbarrows, wagons and carts—
Builder of ships, and cities and marts—
Laugh away care, when your work is well done,
Though they may call you the carpenter's son;
Never, for once, be thrown into a panic,
Fulton was but an ingenious mechanic!

Hard working farmer, with sweat on the brow,
Laugh away care—it is well with thee now!
Bread for the fatherless comes from thy toil;
Bless thy broad shoulders—there's gold in the soil!
Honesty's better to thee than king's armor;
Washington, too, was a hard-working farmer!

Authors and Editors—men of the Press!
Live to give Fancy and Truth subtle dress;
Thoughts that breathe—words that burn—ever be yours;
World renown, toil to an author secures.
Shakspeare and Milton wrought many a winter,
Franklin himself, was a journeyman printer;

Sailors and artisans, tossed on the brine,
Though the bright sun all the time may not shine,
Let the black storms beat, the dread thunders roll,
They but awaken fresh life in the soul;
Calm as the moonlight, entrancing the billows,
Evermore be the peace-dream of your pillows!

Always too late.

There is a portion of mankind who are always either naturally or habitually behindhand. The trait of their character is easily discovered in every thing that relates to their conduct and pursuits in life. Such a man goes late to bed, and, as a necessary consequence gets up too late in the morning. Being out of bed too late, he is too late at breakfast, and this deranges the affairs of his household all the forenoon. Having been behind at breakfast, he of course is behind at dinner, and lastly at supper. If he makes an appointment, he never gets to the place in season, and if he is to meet a board of directors, or a committee, or any public body whatever, he is always twenty minutes or a half an hour too late; and upon being reminded that he has obliged his associates to wait, and thereby to waste their time, he charges his delay to his watch, which like its owner, is almost invariably at least a quarter of an hour too slow. If he intends to take his departure in a steamboat, you will meet him two streets off as the last bell tolls; and, after running down to the wharf, till he is out of breath, he finds the boat hauled off, and if he gets aboard at all it is at the hazard of his life. In short, such men labor, and toil and drudge on through life, just as uniform and regular in their concerns half an hour too late, as punctual people are in season. If such persons could, by some great exertion redeem that half hour, and set their watches right, they might go on with the same ease they do now, and always be in season.

Humor of Soldier Life.

A private soldier by the name of Richard Lee, was taken before the magistrates of Glasgow, for playing cards during divine service. The account of it is thus, given in an English journal:

Sergeant commanded the soldiers at the church, and when the parson had read the prayers he took the text. Those who had a Bible took it out, but this soldier had neither Bible nor common prayer book; but pulling out a pack of cards, he spread them out before him. He first looked at one and then another. The sergeant of the company saw him and said:

'Richard, put up the cards, this is no place for them.'

'Never mind that,' said Richard.

When the service was over, the constable took Richard prisoner had brought him before the mayor.

'Well,' said the mayor, 'what have you brought the the soldier here for?'

'For playing cards in church.'

'Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?'

'Much, sir, I hope.'

'Very good; if not, I will punish you more than ever man was punished.'

'I have been,' said the soldier, 'about six weeks on the march. I have neither Bible nor common prayer book. I have nothing but a pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intentions.'

Then spreading the cards before the mayor, he began with the ace—

'When I see the ace it reminds me that there is but one God. When I see the duce it reminds me of Father and Son. When I see the tray it reminds me of Father, Son and Holy Ghost. When I see the four it reminds of the four Evangelists that preached—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. When I see the five, it reminds me of the five wise virgins that trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were wise, and five were foolish and were shut out. When I see the six, it reminds me that in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth. When I see the seven, it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the great work he had made, and hallowed it. When I see the eight, it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God destroyed the world, viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives. When I see the nine, it reminds me of the nine lepers that were cleansed by our Saviour. There were nine out of ten who never returned thanks. When I see the ten, it reminds me of the ten commandments which God handed down to Moses on the tables of stone. When I see the king, it reminds me of the great king of heaven, which is God Almighty. When I see the queen it reminds me of the queen of Sheba who visited Solomon, for she was as wise a women as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls all dressed in boy's apparel, for king Solomon to tell which were boys and which were girls. King Solomon sent for water for them to wash; the girls washed to the elbows, and the boys to the wrists, so king Solomon told by that.'

'Well,' said the mayor, 'you have given a description of all the cards in the pack except one.'

'What is that?'

'The knave.'

'I will give your honor a description of that too, if you will not be angry.'

'I will not, said the mayor, 'if you do not term me to be the knave.'

'Well,' said the soldier, 'the greatest knave that I know of is the constable that brought me here.'

'I do not know,' said the mayor, 'if he is the greatest knave, but I know he is the biggest fool.'

'When I count the spots in a pack of cards I find three hundred and sixty-five—as many days as there are in a year. When I count the number of cards in a pack, I find there are fifty-two—the number of weeks in a year, and I find four suits, the number of weeks in a month. I find there are twelve picture cards in a pack, representing the number of months in a year; and on counting the tricks I find thirteen, the number of weeks in a quarter. So you see, sir, a pack of cards serves for a Bible, almanac, and common prayer book.'

Opinions of the Press.

A man who would cheat a printer, would steal a meeting house and rob a churchyard. If he had a soul, ten thousand of its size could have more room in a mosquito's eye than a bullfrog in the Pacific Ocean. He ought to be winked at by blind people, and kicked to death across logs by cripples.—Ann Arbor Woolverine.

Amen! Such a being would steal the molasses out of a sick nigger's ginger cake; take from a drunken man's mouth his last chew of tobacco, walk at night through the rain to deprive a blind sheep of its fodder; travel fifty miles on a fasting stomach, to cheat a dying woman of her coffin, and steal the wax out of a dead dog's ear.—Florence Enquirer.

Exactly so, and that isn't all. He would break a surveyors level to get out the alcohol, and his wife's watch for the mock jewels; bid against a widow at her dead husband's auction, and steal the orphan's shoe strings before daylight.—Banner.

Yes thousands of such souls as that man's would rattle in a gnats egg.—Post.

Such a man would dislike the character of a Washington and prefer to pay two bits for a game of billiards than give one dime towards building a monument to his memory.—Plaquemine Sentinel.

Yes; and that aint all. Such a fellow would rob a lame goose's nest of the last egg—steal a rat's tail from a blind kitten; for there's nothing low and mean that he wouldn't do. He should be tied up to a broomstick and be scalded to death by old maids, and then his bones should be made into buttons to be worn on the breeches of convicts.—Rising Sun Mirror.

That's a fact, and that ain't all. Such a scoundrel would steal the clothes from his mother's bed on a cold night, and take his father's coffin to ride down hill on. A man like this ought to have the seven years itch, and not be allowed to scratch.—Gazette.

Worse than all that, he would scrape his dead mother's nails and sell the scrapings for bone dust; steal his sweet-hearts handkerchiefs to mend his old shirts; cause his wife to weep and sell her tears for 'eau de cologne.'

All the above ought to be mere preliminary sufferings—the "prologue to the swelling act" of his final doom. He should be consigned to a Tophet, where his perpetual punishment should be—to read the newspaper squibs perpetrated at his expence.

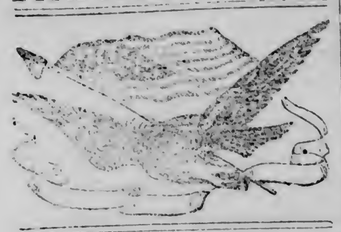
Courtesy in conversation.

This is nothing more nor less than carrying out the law of charity, the doing as would be done by. It is to recognize the fact that others have a right to ask as well as ourselves; and also a right to expect us to listen to what they say as attentively and respectfully as we would wish them to listen to us. We should not merely hold our tongues when others speak, but should scrupulously attend to what they say. A person who affects politeness, although he remains silent while another speaks, yet does so with an air that plainly shows he is paying no attention to what is said, and is waiting with impatience for the moment when he can hear himself talk; this sort of listening is a mere pretense put on by the conceited and overbearing when they wish to pass for persons of polite manners; but in reality it is an insult rather than a courtesy to listen in this way. To listen with true courtesy, one should feel and show not only a willingness, but a desire to know what another has to say, should follow attentively all that he says, and should then reply with due consideration for what has been said.—Exchange.

A modest young lady at the table desiring the the leg of a chicken, said: "I'll take the part which ought to be dressed in drawers." A young gentleman opposite, immediately replied: "I'll take the part that ought to wear the breeches." The young lady fainted and was carried out on a salver. Query; was that all she did?

A little boy being asked in Sunday School 'What is the chief end of man?' answered 'The end what's got the head on.'

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

MAY 4. 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY - - - - - - - - Editor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Wheelock of the St. Paul Press gets himself into a terrible passion because in an article we published a few weeks since we said he formerly belonged to the Democratic party. He pleads guilty to the main counts in our indictment as regards abuse of Gen. Fremont, and being a toady &c, by silence, but denies emphatically that he ever was a Democrat, and offers to give $200 to the Sanitary Commission if we will prove that he ever voted or acted with the Democratic party, or gave utterance to a pro-slavery sentiment. If Mr. Wheelock will ante up his $200 so that it can be had when the proof is forthcoming, and designate proper disinterested parties who shall decide whether we win or not, we will trot out some evidence as to the political antecedents of this indignant Blue nose, that will be interesting The manner in which the Republican party acquired him is known, we assure Mr. Wheelock, to other folks besides himself and Gov. Ramsey His position politically during the time he edited the St Paul 'Advertiser,' is well known and also while he was on the staff of the Pioneer. He talks about "utterances" against Slavery. Will he be kind enough to just reprint one utterence he ever made either in the 'Advertiser' or 'Pioneer' that would lead people to believe he was a Republican. If he cannot do this, then according to his style of proving things, he stands branded as a public liar. We do not know as he ever voted in his life, but we do know that during the session of the Constitutional convention in 1857, he was considered by everybody a Democrat, of the Pioneer school, who afterwards got weak in the knees (not from making utterances though about slavery) and was attached as it was generally understood by purchase to the tail end of a gubanatorial kite. There he has hung untill now, and we don't believe it would pay him to invest $200 in investigating how he got there. Howsomever, all we have to say is, put up your dimes, 'Bobby', and we'll try you on.

☞ The Minnesota 'Statesman' evidently feels "orful" bad over the results of the recent spring elections. It says the election has generally gone Republican, but it has just discovered that there is enough salt left (meaning Copperheads) to save the Union if it be judiciously used. Do tell. And a pretty salvation it would be, if what is left are of the stripe of this traitorous organ. It says there is no salt to spare however, and that it feels thankful for small favors, and accordingly grows jubilent over the recent vote in Still water said town having given the Traitor alias Copperhead ticket a small majority. It thinks this State may yet be controlled by traitors because this one town gave its vote declaring itself in favor of secession. It also thinks Wisconsin may be saved because Milwaukee returns the same vote; just so with Ohio, because Columbus has followed suit. We had never supposed you were quite so "green" as all that comes too. No sir, Mr. Statesman,' your desire to see rebellion triumph, and this government come under their tyranical jurisdiction, will never be realized. Finding hens feathers down in Maine is no sign of a duck's nest in Minnesota; neither is it any sign that, because one town of a State votes itself in favor of treason, that the whole State will follow that town's example.

☞ The Board of incorporators of the Root River Rail Road have had two meetings of the board at Chatfield, and failed to affect an organization by electing officers. Whereupon the Chatfield "Democrat" pitches into Messrs Sherwood, Miller, Sprague Walker and Stoddard, because they would not vote for Morin of Albert Lea for President of the Road, instead of for Col. Stoddard of La Crosse. Of course the Democrat as usual shows very poor policy in abusing men who probably have as much the interest of the road and of the people among whom they live at heart, as has the Democrat. Men may differ in judgment about the proper policy to be pursued in such cases, and not be liable to be charged with willful disregard of the interests of their constituents. Why Mr. Morin's election as President is likely to insure the building of the road more than Col. Stoddard, we cannot understand. The Col has been indefatigable in his efforts to get the thing under way for several years, and has spared to this end, neither time or money, and unless some reasons better than mere personal abuse of the 'Democrat' are given, we cannot see why the Col. should not be made President of the road. As it is expected that sooner or later this road will be extended westwardly through this county, its operations are of interest to our readers. The board have another meeting on the 17th inst., to try again to elect a President.

☞ Under the head of "Another Land Office Swindle" the 'Advocate' pitches into the 'Homestead' for having printed last week the Tax Sale of Martin county. It declares the sale illegal &c., and that "the money will be thrown away for the benefit of Uncle Sam's dirty understrapper in the Land Office." This holy horror at dirt we think comes with a poor grace from the Advocate man, who when he landed here from Wisconsin was so dirty that it was seriously contemplated washing him at the town pump at the public expense. We are glad however, if our Blue Earth City friends have taught him to respect what he was so deficient in when he arrived in the State, viz: personal cleanliness. They deserve the thanks up there of his associates, if indeed he has any, for this sanitary reformation

Now as to this Martin county Tax Sale, all we have to say is, it was printed according to order in our paper and we presume is legal. We believe the publisher of the 'Advocate' offered a whole copy of his paper one year to the county Auditor of Martin county if he would give him this printing.—This was what might be called an attempt at petit bribery, and we believe is not held to be a crime It is only small! Here, then, is what is the matter with our irate neighbor. He made a small bid for this printing, which like Jack Easy's mother's hired girls baby, was a very little one, and failing to secure it, gets mad. Instead of doing this Bro. Carr why in creation did you not print it without an order, as you did Mason and Robertson's stage advertisement, and then charge $15 for two or three weeks insertion. You are not going to abandon such old "clean" tricks of yours are you?

☞ A few visionary people of Minnesota are trying to revivify the dead carcass of Democracy in this State by calling a convention to be held at St. Paul on the 25th of this month, to put in nomination delegates to the Copperhead convention which is to be held at Chicago on the 4th day of July, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Saltpeter being now pretty generally used for army purposes, we don't believe the managers of this concern can find enough in the country to save it from putrification. No harm in their trying however.

☞ We are much obliged to the brilliant old boy who edits the Blue Earth City 'Advocate' for this valuable information, to wit: There were no persons in favor of Buchanan in 1855, because Mr. Buchanan was at the Court of St. James during that year. This narrow contracted idea is not so absurd in Bro. Carr, as at first might be supposed, inasmuch as he evidently belonged in those days himself, to that large wing of the "unterrified" who never dared express a preference or have an idea of men and things, untill after the party made the nomination.

☞ Mr Ozias Healy of Grapeland was in town on Monday last and informed us that his advertisement which was inserted in this paper when under the charge of the publisher of the Advocate, was inserted without his order by the said publisher. Friend Healy may thank his stars that the advertisement was not displayed to a column, and then he put on the "Wisconsin black list", till he paid the illegal bill. We wonder if Messrs Weir and Dunn and Ballandi, of this town are aware that they have advertisements in the Blue Earth City 'Advocate', at the present time? Did they order them?

☞ Only two weeks more to set out shade trees. Do not let the accepted time slip by and then have to wait another year.

☞ A bill granting lands for the benefit of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad has passed the U. S. Senate. This bill also grants lands to this State for other railroad purposes.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Free Homestead.

Live Fences.

MR. EDITOR:—

In hopes of eliciting from others some information on the subject of fences, I would be pleased to make through the columns of your excellent paper, a few suggestions to my fellow citizens of the county of Faribault.

Having been carefully investigating, for the last fifteen years, the various experiments made in raising hedges and live fences, I am fully satisfied that we can make it a perfect success here in Minnesota. Now the all important question to answer is, what kind of timber is best adapted to our soil and climate?

Some fifteen years since the Osage Orange was introduced into the State of Indiana, and the mania for hedges became general; hundreds experimented and but very few succeeded in making good hedges, and those who did succeed found that after having expended a great amount of money and labor, that it was subject to winter kill in central Indiana. It has been fully proved that it is not as hardy as the peach tree, which proves conclusively that it will not answer in Minnesota. The Locust tree proved a success in Indiana and grew rapidly but in all the experiments made in this State, it has rarely developed itself into more than a dwarf tree. Within the last two or three years, there has been much excitement about the White Willow, and large sums of money have been realized by speculators and taken out of our State, for an article of less value than our native Willow and Cottonwood, both of which can be abundantly procured in our own county on the Blue Earth River, without money and without price. The experiments already made in the cultivation of the Cottonwood has proved beyond a doubt, that it will grow with great rapidity and is much more hardy than any other tree in this climate, and that it is the least liable to die out when grown in close proximity; the Cotton wood for the dry land, and the Willow for the wet land properly cultivated, will without doubt, in from four to five years make a life fence fully sufficient to resist all large stock, and in from eight to ten years, chickens and rabbits. Another great advantage in its cultivation is the fact that cattle will not browse it down. now for the modus operandi. The fence row should should be broken up the year previous to planting out the fence, and in following spring about the first of May should be well plowed and harrowed, then take cuttings from the last years' growth of timber, each cut with three or four buds, and stick them down in the fence row just one foot asunder, with one bud above the surface, and then cultivate them with a plow, with as much care as corn is usually cultivated; in the spring of the third year the tops of the trees should be cut off about eight or ten feet in hight, which throws much greater vitality and energy into the development of the trunk.

Now brother farmers of Faribault County, who of you will refuse to enter at once into the enterprize? Look in your mind's eye at the beauty and grandeur of the scenery spread out over the entire length and breadth of the county, with every quarter section of land surrounded and divided into 40 acre fields, with perfect walls of living trees around each field, not only would the beauty be unsurpassed, but the terrible cold north and western winter winds, would be entirely shut out, our children and future generations would rise up and call us blessed.

Fellow Citizens, in closing this article let me say to you now is the time to get your lines surveyed and corner stakes established, which cannot be done legally and permanently in this county by any surveyor except the county surveyor, who will hold himself in readiness at all times to serve you. Get your fence rows broke this summer and next spring let each and every one of us set out our Cottonwood and Willow cuttings, and within five years from this time the lands of Faribault county will be the most valuable of any in the State of Minnesota.

PRESCOTT, April 12, 1864.

D. BIRDSALL.

The Sioux War--General Sully's Expedition.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.]

The great Indian campaign of the Northwest for the season of 1864, the largest ever organized, is about to commence in earnest Several weeks ago Gen. Sully went to St Louis to make all the necessary preliminary arrangements for provisions transports, etc., and returned to his quarters in this city on Wednesday last, having contracted for and sent off for the upper Missouri several steamers heavily laden with stores. These boats were well provided with artillery and a strong guard of Wisconsin troops, to protect them from any Indian raids that may be made. These boats are bound--some of them as far north as the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, though the main depot of provisions for the expedition will be at Fort Pierre. The amount of provisions and munitions necessary to supply the expedition and also the posts already and yet to be established, for a year must be enormous, but the government have determined to compel the peace among the hostile tribes and to open up to immigration the vast and fertile region known as the "Unexplored Region"--which is known also to be rich in those precious metals of which the country at this time most stands in need.

Gen. Sully takes his departure from this city on Monday next. He goes to St. Louis and thence immediately to Sioux City, where he intends to be on the 1st day of May. He takes with him Capt. Pell, and probably Capt. King. The forces of infantry and cavalry will be mustered at the above named point with all possible dispatch, and then proceed up the river to Bordasche Crees, at which point, on or about the 1st of June, the General will be joined by 1,500 mounted troops from Minnesota The expedition, with boats, stores and munitions, will then advance to the mouth of Heart River--several hundred miles above Ft. Pierre, and about one hundred miles this side of Fort Clark, and at this point, under the direction of the government, a strong post is to be erected, which is to be one of the permanent posts on the direct emigration route to the Idaho country, and intended to afford protection to the pioneers of that region. This post, or fort, will be strongly built and garrisoned with from six to eight companies of infantry and cavalry.

In speaking of the force of this expedition it should be mentioned that Gen. Sully has received permission from the War Department to raise a regiment of friendly Indians to assist him in the campaign. In this he will find no difficulty, as there are several tribes who have been driven from their grounds by the Sioux, and for whom deadly enmity is entertained, and they will require no urging to embrace so safe a chance to obtain revenge for past wrongs. Gen. Sully expects to raise these recruits from the Delawares, Fees, and Crow tribes, all of which are ever ready to take a Sioux scalp. They use their own arms, practice their own tactics, and ask no further compensation than rations, blankets and such trinkets as may be thought best to give them. It is thought that they will render efficient service.

From Heart river the expedition then plunges into the bowels of the unknown region of the Northwest. All the wagons are left behind at the garrison which is then under construction, and every man is mounted. The baggage is also mounted on the backs of some seven hundred pack mules, 200 pounds to each mule, and thus vexatious delays are avoided, and from twenty to thirty miles per day can be made with the greatest ease.

The Sioux have declared that they shall be prepared to meet our forces with an army of 6,000 braves, and without doubt they will be afforded that felicity. If they meet our men in force so much the better one battle will end the campaign, whereas should they scatter about in different parts of the territory, our own forces must be also divided, and much greater will be the trouble and longer the time spent on the expedition.

As an auxiliary to this force there has been sent out from Washington a scientific gentleman with astronomical and surveying instruments, for the purpose of aiding the expedition in the course it wishes to pursue; also to make surveys and take observations for be it known that this campaign carries war into the heart of the vast country where the foot of white men, except in extraordinary instances, has never dared to intrude, and it is for the purpose of keeping intruders away from this princely possession of hunting grounds and gold-fields that the Indians unearth the hatchtes.

Along with Gen. Sully also goes the Rev. Father De Smith, a celebrated Catholic Missionary Priest, who for many years has lived among the Indian tribes of that region, and who understands their language and habits perfectly well. He goes at his own urgent request as a peacemaker, subject to Gen. Sully's orders, asking no compensation other than his expenses for the purpose of conferring with those tribes who have not yet taken the war path, and influencing them if possible, to desist from so doing. He may be a source of great good.

The expedition will be on a grand scale, as General Sully is determined to crush out the hostile organization before another winter.

LATEST NEWS.

The Herald says: It is stated in high quarters that the President thinks of sending Sickles to take the place of Banks.

The World's Washington special reports that the sentence of the court martial is the dismissal of Admiral Wilkes from service

The Times' says Gen. Foster has applied for a command in the field, and will probably be assigned to a position under Burnside.

Daghlgren leaves Washington in a few days to resume command of the Charleston fleet.

Washington, April 27.

Preparations are nearly complete for the accommodation of 20,000 additional sick and wounded.

Rumors are afloat that the rebel government are leaving Richmond, and that Lee is about to fall back behind its defenses.

The committee on the conduct of the war, who were sent to investigate the Fort Pillow affair, telegraph that they have completed their inquiries and will return on tomorrow. Retaliatory measures are expected.

New York, April 27.

The City of Baltimore has arrived here.

The bomardment Duppel continues. The Danes, it is thought, would retreat.

Report from Plymouth state that our flag still floats over our fortification in that place, though the enemy has possession of the town and river It is said Gen. Wessel retired with his force to the fort fearing with 15 day's rations. This report appears to be believed. On the arrival of more gun boats we shall be enabled to reach Plymouth, and ascertain the facts.

A special to the Cincinnati Gazette from Chattanooga says on the 23d the rebels attacked our pickets near Nickajack Gap, killing five, wounding seven and capturing ninety men. Some of our men were killed after surrendering. Several wounded were butchered as they lay on the field.

The Monitor Onondago arrived at Hampton Roads on the 23d

The Herald's Harper's Ferry dispatch reports a spirited engagement between a detachment of the 1st New York cavalry and 350 or 400 rebels at Newton, near Strasburgh.

Mobile, April 19th.—The Red River has suddenly fallen, leaving forty transports and gunboats above the raft, which cannot get out until the water raises.

It is said by members of the Executive Committee that there is no probability of postponing the time for the meeting of the Baltimore Convention.

Special dispatches to the Times says: Facts showing the determined energy with which the rebels are concentrating troops in Virginia continue to multiply

The President to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, stating his belief that the rebel forces are withdrawing from North Carolina and hastening to reinforce Lee.

[Special to Commercial.]—Gen. Grant continues very active, moving rapidly from point to point. The enemy in the immediate front have for two or three days past been very active, as if anticipating an advance.

Deserters from the rebel army say Lee is bringing men up from Charleston, Florida, Lynchburg, and other points. Casey, long on the Examining Board, will, it is said, have a hand in the coming campaign.

The Democrat's Vicksburg correspondence of the 22d, says the steamer Lucy brings news from Red River, that no more fighting had occurred up to the 20th, but rebels were reported marching on Grand Ecore on the 22d, and our troops were going out to meet them.

Our total loss in the late battle foots up 4,000.

Our artillery is believed to be securely entrenched at Grand Ecore on both sides of the river.

The Herald's Grand Ecore, La., dispatch states that our total loss was 3,400, of which the killed probably will not exceed 300. Emory's division of 19th corps lost 61 killed and 411 wounded; missing increase this to 600.

Lee's cavalry lost 600.

Report said Magruder was between Shreveport and Gen. Steele with 11,000 men.

A gang of guerrillas crossed the Indiana line night before last and burned a trading boat, a short distance below the city, and stole a flock of sheep and some cattle.

A reception was given to the 31st Illinois veterans at Carbondale yesterday, preparatory to their return to the field, was followed by a dinner and ball. During the afternoon, soldiers of the Regiment who had a grudge against Col. Osborne, entered the store where the Col. was sitting, struck him on the head with a weight, breaking his skull and inflicting a mortal wound. The murderer was not arrested at last accounts.

Green the Malden Murder pleads guilty in the first degree.

From the Boston Journal.

The arraignment of Edward W. Green, late postmaster of Malden for the murder of Frank E. Converse, teller of the Malden bank, on the 15th of December last, took place Tuesday afternoon, in the court room at Lowell, before Judge E. Hoar of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The atrocity of the crime, the mystery which long enveloped its circumstances and the subsequent detection of the criminal and finding of the stolen money on his confession, have excited a pinful interest far and wide among all classes to learn the subsequent legal developments of the case.

As has been repeatedly stated in the new papers, Green has been in the custody of Mr. Charles J. Adams in the jail at East Cambridge since his arrest. Since the early part of his incarceration Green has exhibited no striking appearance of remorse over his terrible crimes.

In charge of Mr. Adams, the prisoner was taken to Lowell on Tuesday in the first train. He at first objected to being handcuffed but submitted quietly when told it was customary. Apparently to avoid notice, he carried a book in his hand before him, and but few in the car were aware of his presence. He was neatly dressesed, and although somewhat sober at the prospect of a speedy knowledge of his future fate, exhibited no marked concern. During the trip to Lowell he gazed at the scenery from the car window, and occasionally conversed with Mr. Adams. Among other questions he asked Mr. Adams if he thought he would be sent to the State prison if he plead guilty, and on being answered in an indefinite manner, accused Mr. Adams of want of sympathy with him.

As the Lowell jail was passed, he inquired if it was used for that purpose He turned his head to escape observation as the passengers left the car. On arriving in Lowell, Sheriff Kimball was in waiting with a carriage, and the prisoner was at once conveyed to the jail. On entering the office, he occupied himself in reading a newspaper untill removed to a cell.

At 10 o'clock he was taken to the Court House, which was filled to its capacity with ladies and gentlemen anxious to witness the proceedings. A large number of lawyers were present Attorney General Foster and District Attorney I. S. Morse, were seated at the table in front of the Court. The session of the court was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr Webster of the First Congregational Church.

While the juries for the trial of civil cases were being impanneled, Green remained in the anteroom in conversation with his counsel, T. H. Sweetser of Lowell and J. Q. A. Griffin of Charlestown. There was a buzz of commotion as he entered the dock, and an eager turning of heads to view the murderer. Green's eyes were cast down, but occasionally looked up at those immediately in front.

Ten minutes before eleven o'clock Attorney General Foster moved that the prisoner be arraigned. The court assigned Messrs Sweetser and Griffin as his counsel, and opportunity was given him to confer with them. Mr. Sweetser stated that in anticipation of their appointment a conference had been held with the prisoner

The indictment was then read, Green with perfect self-possession holding up his right hand and looking fixedly at the clerk without a movement. To the question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" he replied, "Guilty," before the question was finished, and the clerk not hearing the reply, he repeated it in a clear voice. Judge Hoar then explained the character of the indictment, one charge including premeditation and the other not, and directed the clerk to inquire whether he plead guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree or in the second degree. The prisoner responded: "Guilty in the second degree." The Attorney General declined to accept the plea, and the Court then stated to the prisoner that the Government not accepting the plea, he must plead either "not guilty" or "guilty in the first degree." The prisoner again replied "Guilty," but a parently not understanding the explanation of the Judge, further explanation was made Green then desired to consult with his counsel, and retired to an adjoining room for the purpose.

The prisoner remained in consultation with his counsel for nearly an hour, the large assembly present patiently waiting his re-appearance. At ten minutes before 12 o'clock he again entered the court room, and took his place in the dock, with the same self possession as before.

The Clerk then said: "Edward W. Green, what do you say to the indictment now, are you guilty or not guilty?"

Prisoner—"Guilty."

Clerk—"In the first degree?"

Prisoner—"Yes, sir."

The Court—"Your plea will be taken—guilty of murder in the first degree,

Green delivered his responses in a clear voice, which was distinctly audible to all in the room. Attorney Gen. Foster then gave notice that he should move for sentence on Monday next, and the prisoner was remanded to jail until that time.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the city until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Stores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other person's make. 35 cents, 88 cents and $1,40 per box or pot.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have "proved" their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jas. Cr ys in this town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine.—Mr Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now so whoever wants any should contract for them at once. 25t

☞ Mr. Kimball of the Winnebago City Hotel is beginning to collect his material for the "addition" to his house he is going to build this spring. Mr. Welch has begun his work, and others are getting a good ready. Let the hammers loose.

☞ Hon J. A. Latimer is preparing ground for about 500 apple trees. He is expecting to set out $75 worth of trees this spring. This is right Hurry up the orchards, brother farmers. We are all longing like Miss Dinah, 'For a little more cider too"

☞ Some emigrants for Idaho passed through this place one day last week. They evidently know something about Geography, else they would now instead of being on the short route for the diggings, be steering for the north pole in order to make westerly. Studying an atlas has saved them many weary miles and much expense.

☞ Most of the wheat is up which has been sown in this vicinity this spring. But the cold weather does not suffer it to get any further. it is evidently like the poet,

"Weary, Weary waiting, waiting for the May."

☞ A mail bag full of Documents for the Agricultural Society of this county arrived here last Friday. They will be distributed to members of the Society by the President, Mr. J. A. Latimer.

☞ Friend Slocum of the Mankato 'Union', paid us a flying visit on Monday last. He was looking as "gay as a peach", and assured us that he felt "bully." Come again, Charley, and so arrange your business that you may stop longer.

☞ A business meeting of Presbyterian Clergymen upon matters relating to their Church in this part of the State, was held in this place on Saturday last. Church services were also held on Friday and Saturday evenings. and on Sunday and Sunday evening. We noticed several distinguished Clergymen present, among whom was Rev. S. R Riggs, who for 27 years has been a missionary among the Sioux Indians. It will be remembered he was at the upper agency at the time of the outbreak, and was saved with other whites by friendly Indians, who gave them warning of danger, and also assisted in effecting an escape.

☞ The pastures this spring make slow progress. The grass grows an inch or so through the day and is cut down two inches or so every night by the frost. At this rate it will take some time for the grass to get up a bite high.

☞ J. S. Latimer Esq., is about commencing building a new house on his farm adjoining town.

☞ The District School in this place will open on Monday next. Miss Andrews is to be the teacher.

River News.--(Not copied from the St. Paul Press.)

It will afford great satisfaction to our readers to hear that the dead hog bar, of the Blue Earth River had about 2 inches water on it last night and rising. If nothing happens ducks can go over in a few days without barking their keels.

Two boys tried to wade the stream just above the rapids yesterday, and owing to the late rise succeeded in slipping off a rock and in wetting their "trowsers." Old river men construe this fact highly favorable to an advance of water the coming season.

A new commercial metropolis is likely to spring up as if by magic at the place where Dry Run debouches into the Blue Earth. Parties in interest are making arrangements to improve the navigation of Dry Run by digging a well at the head thereof and putting in a chain pump, &c. It is thought by this means that barges can be got down heavily loaded, as soon as the 4th of July next

Idaho Fisk will "lecture" next week before the Chamber of Commerce of said Metropolis at the mouth of Dry Run, and prove that said Metropolis is but just eighteen and one half miles from the gold diggings It might be well enough to state that the Chamber of Commerce expect all interested in the growth of the Metropolis will contribute handsomely to pay Mr. Fisk for proving this fact. If his board and liquor bills can be paid, he will also go to Washington and make an affidavit of the fact to the President.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

The trustees of the School District No. 6, Town of Verona, will receive sealed proposals from responsible parties until May 11th 1864, for building a school house in said District, according to specifications in the hands of H. T. Stoddard.

D. H. MORSE.
H. T. STODDARD.
D. BRAYTON.

Dated at Verona, April 20th 1864. 25w3

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

FINCH & THURSTON

INVITE the attention of EVERYBODY to their new stock of

GROCERIES!!

They have now in store a complete assortment of everything in that line. New Dried

Blackberries. Pitted Cherries.
Peaches, Currants,
Apples, Raisens. Citron,
Prime Figs, Pickles
Hominy, White Fish, Halibut,
Mackerel, Cod Fish.

Golden Syrup!

ORLEANS MOLASSES,

Vinegar. Kerosene oil & Lamps.

WOODEN WARE of ALL KINDS

A fine assortment of

Candies & Nuts.

In fact everything to be found in a GROCERY STORE.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

and the highest market price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRONT STREET

OPPOSITE HICKORY STREET,

MANKATO MINNESOTA.

21y1 FINCH & THURSTON.

RED LION!

RED LION will stand the ensuing season for the improvement of Stock, at the following named places:—at J. A. Latimer's on Mondays, at Vernon on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Capt. Bigelow's farm one half mile South West of Winnebago City, on Thursdays, at Blue Earth City on Fridays, and at the stable of the proprietor on Saturdays.--TERMS.—To ensure.

SIX DOLLARS.

RED LION'S sire was imported from France to Illinois, in 1852 by Geo. R. Wilson. His dam was a dark Chestnut of the Stockholder breed.

RED LION Jr. (better known as OLD BILL, the Hoyt horse.) is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds.

25m2 P. H. ALLEN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by George H. Goodnow and Laura Goodnow his wife, of the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, to George R. Nelson, dated the tenth (10th) day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Faribault aforesaid on the 29 h day of June 1861 at 6 o'clock A M. in book H of mortgages, on page seventy, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes bearing date on the said 10th day of June A. D. 1861, one of said promissory notes being for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300) due by the terms thereof on one year from the date thereof, made and executed by the said George H. Goodnow to the said George R Nelson, and which said note was and now is endorsed by Henry T. Stoddard and David H. Morse. And the other of said promissory notes being for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) made and executed by the said George H. Goodnow to the said George R, Nelson and due by the terms thereof in two years from the date thereof, on which said two promissory notes and mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and nine dollars and ninety eight cents ($609.98). And no suit or proceeding at law having been commenced to recover the amount of said promissory notes, or any part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein or of so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount then due on said promissory notes and mortgage together with the expenses of sale, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Kimball's Hotel in Winnebago City in said county of Faribault, on the second day of June 1864, at one o'clock of the afternoon of the same day. The premises described in said mortgage are as follows, viz: the south half of the north west quarter and north half of the south west quarter, of section No five (5) in township one hundred and three (103) N. of range (28) twenty eight, west: containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, also all that other piece of land commencing at the south east corner of a certain piece of land in the town of Winnebago City known as the lot reserved for mill purposes, as the same appears on the plat of said town on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, thence running west three hundred and fifty feet thence north two hundred and seventy feet thence east three hundred and fifty feet, thence south two hundred and seventy feet to the place of beginning on which said last mentioned piece of land is erected a flouring mill, which, together with al machinery therein is intended to be covered by this mortgage.

Dated at Winnebago City, the twentieth day of April A. D. 1864.

GEORGE R. NELS N, Mortgagee.
ANDREW C. DUNN, att'y for Mortgagee. 25w7

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints.
Oi
Dye Stuffs,
Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts
Mankato, Minn. 21y1

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods;
Hardware;
Groceries.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your LOSS.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL

Mankato, March 16, 1864. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now offered to acknowledge the favors heretofore received and would respectfully say to his old patrons and all others at he is now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

In his Line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER
SHEET IRON, JAPANNED
and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,
POLISH, &C.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E ABBOTT.

Winnebago City. Oct. 28. 1863.

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES
DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PERFUMERY AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

Pure Wines and Brandies for Medicinal Purposes,

PATENT
MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers,
Pencils, Superior Ink,

and other articles kept by Druggists generally.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building
Mankato,....Minnesota.

The above articles have been bought low for Cash, selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented, and sold at the very lowest cash price.

153m

NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS!

RICHARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering in Richardson's Market Block,

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA,

One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in their line

Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In the

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT,

Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction.

We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Martin Counties the finest stock of

Groceries and Provisions

FRESH OYSTERS,
Fresh Meat,
GREEN & DRIED
FRUITS,
TOBACCO & CIGARS
THE BEST
TEAS & COFFEES,
SUGARS,
Wines & Liquors

Ever brought to this market.

CASH BUYERS
WILL
consult their own interests
BY CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING
From our VARIED and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

We have the

Facilities and Determination

to sell Goods as cheap as any house West of the Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn. Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs.

RICHARDSON & DEUDON.

Winnebago City. Nov. 7, 1863. 2tf

WINNEBAGO CITY
SAW & FLOURING
Mills.

The subscribers having purchased the above establishment hope to be able, by their long experience and a strict attention to their business to give entire satisfaction to the community. They will exchange Flour for Wheat, giving for the bushel thirty pounds of flour, five pounds shorts and five pounds bran.

Their charges for sawing lumber are for hard wood seven dollars and a half per thousand, basswood, &c., six dollars and fifty cents.

They will keep Lumber for sale at from eight to twenty five dollars per thousand.

All our appliances and arrangements for business are in first rate order and will be kept constantly in good repair.

EASY!—Our friends within five or six miles of the City will oblige us by making their grists no larger than necessary for the present, and come oftener. We shall endeavor to deal impartially with our customers.

McCORMICK & TAPLIN.

Winnebago City, March 2, 1864.

Dry Goods and GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.,

WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Faribault and Blue Earth counties, that they have received a large assortment of Goods for the

WINTER TRADE,

SUCH AS-

Prints,	Shawls.
De Laines,	Boots & Shoes,
Denims,	Wool Yarn,
Brown Sheeting.	Cod Fish;
Bleach'd Sheet'g,	Mackerel;
Cassimeres,	White Fish;
Satinetts;	Dried Apple;

KENTUCKY JEANS,
STRIPES
DRIED PEACHES
CANDLE WICKING
HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat, Hides and Fur.

Flour to exchange for Wheat.

☞ Remember the place—
NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Sharp of Pilot Grove, Faribault county, Minnesota, to John Holland dated November 4th 1861, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Faribault county Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1861 at 8 o'clock A. M. in book H. of mortgages on page 100, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Fifty One Dollars and sixty three cents ($51-63) and no suit or proceedings at law having been commenced thereon; therefore, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided the premises covered by said mortgage situated in Faribault county Minnesota, to wit:—the West half of the North East quarter and the South half of the North West quarter of section number thirteen (13) in township number one hundred and one (101) north of range number twenty eight (28) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Post Office in Winnebago City Faribault county, on Thursday the 2d day of June 1864 at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, including thirty dollars attorney's fees together with the costs and expenses of sale and foreclosure.

Dated March 9th 1864.

JOHN HOLLAND Mortgagee.
25w7 JASON C. EASTON, agt. for mortgagee.

FRIENDS and RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and Stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Vlounteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth,

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party, or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c. sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

25y1 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottle, and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"No dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitation.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by—
☞ All wholesale and Retail Druggists in Winnebago City, Minn. 25y1.

HO FOR IDAHO!

NEW GOODS.

New Goods!

MOULTON & WELCH,

Have received their

FALL & WINTER
Stock of Goods;

And ask a share of ANY THING at REASONABLE RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine the

Style & Quality

of our

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of DOPLINS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, TURIN CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, WOOL PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS! TABLE CLOTHS, CRASHES, TOWELS, HOSE, PALMODALS, HOOPSKIRTS, LADIES' & GENTS' GLOVES; HOODS SCNTAGS, NUBIAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEELS, SATTINETTS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, AND DENIMS, &c., &c., &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION,

We have also a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes
HATS & CAPS,
Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class country store.

Our Goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and need only to be seen to be appreciated by good judges! The ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will not be asked either to QUALITY or to PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL!

Winnebago City, Minn.,
Oct. 26, 1863.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINE.

Price with Hemmer and Feller $40.

THE Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine is the best machine, without regard to price, for FAMILY SEWING, BRAIDING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING.

It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which, is warranted not to rip in wear, even if the seam is cut at frequent intervals, and also under a 1 circumstances "to survive the wash tub."

A patented device, of great utility to learners, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance-wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Another feature which deserves particular attention is the Wilcox Patent Needle, which cannot be set wrong.

"It is emphatically the good, low-priced Family Sewing Machine that the public have long been waiting for."—Boston Transcript.

"It is indeed a wonderful production, and, for family use especially, no other will bear any comparison with it."—Phil. Evening Journal.

"A mechanical wonder."—Scientific American.

"Among the best and most serviceable Sewing Machines. Light and elegantly finished, and so simple in its construction, that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of order."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Has combined with its own peculiar merits all the really valuable improvements of the bilger priced machines.—Pennsylvanian.

"This machine, in the opinion of the committee, fills more nearly the requirements of a perfect family machine than any on exhibition."—Franklin Institute Exhibition Report of 1858.

"Taking into consideration simplicity, cheapness, durability, and doing all work, the committee were unanimously in favor of Wilcox & Gibbs as a single thread machine."—Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Report.

"We must, in justice, express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving, beyond doubt, that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good machine."—Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21, 1860.

"After much wear and many washings, the stitching is found to retain all the roundness, evenness, and firmness which are so much admired at first."—New York Sun.

"In principle it is perfect."—Engineer, London.

"Has evident points of superiority over all others."—Philadelphia Press.

"A serviceable machine. Of this we have experience in our own family."—Boston Traveller.

"The beauty and simplicity of its mechanism are admirable."—Express.

"No Sewing Machine heretofore introduced has, in so short a time, acquired such well-merited popularity."—Cincinnati Gazette.

"We esteem it the best machine for family use. THE STITCH IS UNEXCEPTIONABLE."—Signed by many hundred citizens of Philadelphia.

☞ Send for Circular. ☞

JAMES WILLCOX, Manufacturer,
42 503 Broadway, N. Y.

SAPONIFIER
OR CONCENTRATED LYE
FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞ CAUTION! Assurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Philadelphia--No. 127 Walnut Street.
Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne
6 63 M

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Corn for Fall Feed for cows.

As quite a number of Western farmers are now somewhat in the dairy business we would recommend them to save a small patch of ground according to the number of cows kept, in which to sow corn the latter part of next month, or the first of June, for fodder. It has long been the practice of the best dairy farmers of the east, to put in their crops with especial reference to keeping up the supply of milk as the grass fails in the fall. It yields largely, and makes a most nutritious and valuable feed. They will usually commence cutting and feeding speringly about the first of September, gradually increasing the amount as needed. Hon. Z. Pratt a noted dairyman of Green county, New York, gives in the transactions of the N. Y. Ag'l Society, the following as his method of growing and feeding this crop. We think the yield will be greater and the fodder more uniform in growth, and the stalks smaller, if sown in drills:

"About one acre to five cows is prepared for soiling, by plowing sward and manuring upon the surface, and planted to corn in rows three feet apart; hills in rows one foot to eighteen inches apart, from six to ten kernels in a hill, about the first of June; or in drills two feet apart. If the soil is mellow, a good way to drill corn is to make a furrow by turning a plow well down to the land side of the plow, to make a sharp shallow furrow, and scatter with the hand in the furrows, two bushels to the acre; pass a harrow over the ground once lengthways of the furrows, and the work is done.

"It August, when grass fails and corn is full in the blossom, cows are fed all they will eat at night and twice a day after getting used to the change if it is required, and kept on as last of grass requires through milking season. Such as is not required to be fed green is cut when in blossom and cured to feed dry. Cows are milk'd later, to confirm the habit of holding out milk if required in after years, extra feed never pays better than in the fall, for good milkers are apt to milk down poor and weak, on frozen grass and moonshine.

"It is better to keep a cow in condition in the fall, than to attempt to bring her up in the spring with extra feed, which would endanger her health in various ways."—Prairie Farmer,

To prevent cut-worms from destroying cabbages.

Eds. Prairie Farmer:—Some years since I concluded on raising some cabbages for winter feed for my cows. With the assistance of my boys I planted several acres, and the next morning on looking at them, I found a great many of them destroyed by cut-worms we planted more and killed what worms I could find, but the next morning found hundreds of the plants killed. We planted more and strewed ashes, lime, salt, cows' manure, chickens' manure, and in fact everything I could then think of, but did not succeed in stopping their depredations. At last I came to the conclusion that the "critters" had learned to chew, and that my best way would be to supply them with tobacco at once. I therefore put about a half pound of tobacco into a bucket of boiling water, and when it was cool I took a pint cup and put a little on each plant as I pricked it out. I looked next morning and found one plant destroyed and the worm beside it dead. I always practice the same plan and do not think I have lost a plant since; that year I saved 1500 out of 6000.

Your well wishing friend,
W. Butcher.

P. S.—I have tried tobacco for the bugs that infest cucumbers and melons, but it does not affect them as it does cut worms.

Ruta Baga Turnips.

Mr. J. R. Kendall, reports to the Middlesex, Mass., Agricultural Society the following as his method of growing the crop the past year:

"Sowed about the 25th of June, on land broken up last fall. I manured with green barn manure, in rows three feet apart; cover with the plow, and rake off enough to run the sower. When of proper size, thin the plants to within ten or twelve inches of each other. By this method I seldom fail of a good crop."

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make oath before the said register or receiver to the effect that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever: and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefore until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case he, she, or they, if at the time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the track books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provision of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United states, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United states, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. FOOT,
President pro tem. of the senate.
Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United states.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 18th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effective from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commissions, at the time of entry, one per cent, upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefore issued on the basis of a preemption.

The third section provides that in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of this latter, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the preemption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon preemption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing preemption or homestead rights.

The sixth section provides that where a preempter has taken the initatory steps required by existing laws to perfect an actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land office to make before the register or receiver the affidavits required by the thirteenth section of the preemption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for doing such act, and making final proof and entry or payment, shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preempter is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the state of California are to collect and receive fifty per cent in addition to the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE

ST. PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the Armies of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a Newspaper, it has in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest which is to culminate in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city, town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Republican or reliable Union Journal published at the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper, should

Take the Press,

Because in all its departments of Telegraphic, General, State, Local, and Commercial News, in the extent, variety and interest of its Home and Military Correspondence, it is universally admitted to be the best and most enterprising newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

Every politician should

Take the Press,

Because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

Every lawyer and every citizen interested as all are in the legislation of the State and Nation, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS and because its circulation is DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

Everybody interested in the progress and prosperity of the State, should

Take the Press,

Because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects connected with Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, and the General Development of the State than any and all other papers combined.

Everybody desirous of promoting immigration to Minnesota should

Take the Press,

Because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the State.

Every soldier should

Take the Press.

Because it is the best medium of Home news, and of military intelligence from the various regiments which is published in Minnesota.

Everybody who wants a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, should

Take the Weekly Press,

Special attention being given to the Department of Tales, Poetry and General Reading.

THE WEEKLY PRESS contains the cream of all the Editoral, News and Miscellaneous matter of the Daily, and is especially prepared for Family Reading, and for Eastern Subscribers.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS contains nearly all the matter of the Daily, and has reached a circulation four times that of any other Tri-Weekly in Minnesota.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Press.

To city subscribers, by the year, payable quarterly in advance	$9 00
To city subscribers, payable weekly	20
By mail, payable for any time in advance, at the rate per year of	8 00

Tri-Weekly Press.

One copy, by mail payable for any time (in Advance) at the rate per year of	$5 00
Clubs of five, to one address, each	4 50
Clubs of ten, to one address, each	4 00

Weekly Press.

One copy one year	$2 00
Five or more copies each, one year	1 75
Ten or more copies each, one year	1 60
Twenty or more copies each, one year	1 50

Address,
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Advertisement for 1864!

TERMS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for 1864.

GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for THIRTY-FOUR years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

AUTHORESS OF "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "MOSS SIDE," "NEMESIS," AND "MIRIAM."

who will furnish stories for the Lady's Book for 1864. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other magazine. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST

LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES

CONTAINING

From five to seven full length colored fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

THE PUBLICATION OF THESE PLATES COST

$10,000 MORE

than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else—cooking in all its variety—confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS. CASH IN ADVANCE.

TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the ONLY magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book, is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO

Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are accustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future,—we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves. Our paper was started now nearly a year since, to meet the obvious necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis. To the attainment of this end we have devoted all our energies and our continued success (which has far exceeded our expectations) emboldens us to reckon largely upon the future. What our paper is it will speak for itself to those who will carefully examine its various departments. Those who have not an opportunity to do this are respectfully referred to any of its numerous patrons whose advertising favors are and have been displayed in its columns.

We have differed somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domains of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various other subjects which is new, interesting and worthy to be read. We have carefully avoided all common place matter and shall continue to do so; but our best efforts will be given to maintain our reputation as a standard Commercial authority and a prompter of pure morals, harmless mirth, enlightened literature and reliable agricultural news.

It will be perceived that we have often quoted largely from those excellent agricultural papers, the "American Agriculturist and the "Working Farmer," both of New York city. With their kind permission we shall continue to do so, as we know of no papers in this country or elsewhere more worthy of reference. No good farmer should be without them and none will when they come to know their value. At the same time we read all other standard American as well as Foreign Agricultural publications, and when we find anything new and striking, we give it place in our columns.

And now may we ask of Western Merchants that in their business arrangements for 1864 they include a subscription to the Chicago Journal of Commerce. Our Commercial Editor is, by the unanimous consent of Chicago Merchants, considered without a superior in his department, having had many years experience with the daily papers here and elsewhere, in addition to whose comprehensive reports leading merchants in every branch of trade have kindly volunteered to keep us accurately posted. Our reports of the New York and Boston markets are from the best sources and are of themselves worth far more than a subscription to our paper. In this department we have no Western rivals.

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

An extra copy to the getter up of each club of five.

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public to the NEW MAGAZINE which they are about to issue, and the January number of which is now ready. The name will be

The Lady's Friend,

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and the illustration of the Fashions. It will also contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery &c., &c.; with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies generally.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will be edited by Mrs HENRY PETERSON, who will rely upon the services in the Literary Department, of an unrivalled Corps of Writers.

HANDSOME STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A Handsome Steel Engraving and a Colored Steel Fashion Plate will illustrate every number; besides well executed Wood Cuts, illustrative of Stories, Patterns, &c., too numerous to mention. The January number contains a beautiful Steel Engraving, designed expressly for this Magazine by Schenckle, and called GABRIEL WILKES'S RETURN. This handsome Steel Plate illustrates a story of love, war, and a broken engagement, by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, and is of itself worth the price of the number.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to THE LADY'S FRIEND and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

In procuring subscribers for this Premium, we prefer that the thirty subscribers should be procured at the regular terms of Two Dollars for each, but where this cannot be done, they may be procured at our club rates, and the balance of the Sixty Dollars forwarded to us in cash by the person desiring the machine. The Magazine will be sent to different Post Offices if desired. Every person collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their Magazines, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (thirty) and the whole amount of money (Sixty Dollars,) is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

TERMS.

Our terms will be the same as those for that well known weekly paper, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, published by us for the last seventeen years—in order that the clubs may be made up of the paper and magazine conjointly, where it is so desired—and will be as follows:

CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year,	$2.00
2 copies, one year,	3.50
4 copies, one year,	6.00
8 copies, and one to getter up of club	12.00
20 copies " "	28.00

1 copy each of THE LADY'S FRIEND and SATURDAY EVEN'G POST 3.00

Single numbers of THE LADY'S FRIEND (postage paid by us) 20 cents.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratuitously when written for) to those desirous of procuring subscribers.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Telegraph Route TO

NEW-YORK, BOSTON and all Eastern Cities,

carrying the

Great Western and Southwestern U. S. MAILS.

Express Trains leave Dunkirk daily, on arrival of all Trains on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, &c., and run through to New York without change.

The Only Route running Cars through from the Lakes to New York City. Splendid ventilated Sleeping Cars run on Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Boston Passengers and their Baggage transferred Free in New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk and the Erie Railway, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This Road affords superior facilities for shipment of Freight.

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Leave New York daily, making close connections through to all points West.

For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. Oatman, 240 Broadway, New York; John S. Dunlap, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass., or of E. S. Spencer, Western Agent, 64 Clark Street, Chicago.

CHA'S MINOT,
19tf Gen'l Sup't.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

RE-OPENED!

This GREAT NATIONAL THOROUGH FARE is again open for

Freights and Travel.

The Cars and Machinery destroyed are being replaced by NEW RUNNING STOCK, with all recent improvements; and as the Bridges & Track are again in Substantial Condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for

Speed, Security and Comfort,

Will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business.

In addition to the Unequalled Attractions of Natural Scenery heretofore conceded to this route the recent Troubles upon the Border have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

Connections

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburg Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and, through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest.—At Harper's Ferry with the Winchester Road.—At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac.—At Baltimore with four daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

Two dollars additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting Washington City en route—being $3.00 lower than the cost by any other line, as recently charged; and the rate to Baltimore being $1 50 lower than recently charged by way of Harrisburg.

This is the Only Route by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks to Washington City.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.
J. H. SULLIVAN,
General Western Agent, Pittsburg, O.
L. M. COLE,
19 Gen. Ticket ag't, Balt.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864,

THE PIONEER

Newspapers of Minnesota.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

DAILY PIONEER,

(Established in 1851.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1859,)

These papers,—each the oldest of its class in the State,—are respectfully submitted to the people of Minnesota for their patronage during the coming year.

THE WEEKLY PIONEER,

Was the first newspaper published within the limits of Minnesota, and has been issued continuously since 1849. During that period nearly a dozen competing papers have been started, run careers of greater or less length, and have expired. The Weekly Pioneer is the only journal which started with the organization of the Territorial Government, and has survived through all the business and political changes of the last fifteen years. For ten years it has been under its present management. The fact that it has been published without interruption, where competing enterprise have failed, justifies the Publishers in assuming that its general management has been satisfactory to the public. They therefore propose no essential change for the year 1864. As heretofore, it will be their aim to faithfully represent and support the interests of Minnesota; and to furnish its people with the latest and most reliable information in every department of news—employing for this purpose, as hitherto, every available assistance within their reach.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PAPER.

One copy one year	$2.00
Five or more copies each, one year	1.75
Ten or more copies each, one year	1.60
Twenty or more copies each, one year	1.50

All subscriptions payable in advance.

THE DAILY PIONEER

Was the first Daily paper published within the limits of the State, and has been issued without interruption since May 1861. It has from the first been the standard newspaper of the State. Its publishers will aim to keep it so. To subscribers at points which are served with a daily mail, The Daily Pioneer is confidently recommended as without a superior in respect to the general attractiveness of its columns, and to its full and accurate digest of news of every class, and from all quarters.

TERMS OF THE DAILY PAPER.

One year, (by mail)	$8.00
Six months "	4.00
Three months "	2.00
One month "	.70
Per year (by carrier)	9.00
Per week " "	.20

THE TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER

Will be found an interesting publication for those who are beyond the reach of daily mails or who do not wish to incur the expense of the daily paper, but who wish to receive the news oftener than it could be furnished by the weekly. It contains all the news matter of the daily paper, conveniently arranged for this edition.

TERMS OF THE TRI-WEEKLY PAPER.

One copy, by mail payable for any time (in advance) at the rate per year of	$5.00
Clubs of five, to one address, each	4.50
Clubs often, to one address, each	4.00

Position of The Pioneer in respect to the Rebellion, the Administration, and Politics

THE PIONEER believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result; and in the employment of such means, it will not be over-nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic not merely in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which The Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

THE PIONEER looks upon the Federal Administration as the only legal or possible exponent and agent, during its term, of the active power of the Government. And, inasmuch as this is a crisis in which the Government can be upheld only by force, and inasmuch also, as the Administration is the only medium through which such necessary force can be exerted, it will support the war measures of the President and his Cabinet, while herebellion continues, whether such measures accord with the preconceived notions of the Editor or not. The fact is cheerfully recognized that the President and his Cabinet are as patriotic as any men in the land—that from their positions they have better opportunities for determining just policies than others can have—and that they are weighted with responsibilities which compel honest actions on their parts, and which ought to compel, at the same time, the generous sympathies and upholding aid of the whole loyal people. It is not designed however, that such support by The Pioneer shall be blind and sycophantic.

It reserves the right of criticism, which is the proper privilege of the independent journal; and this it will always employ, at its discretion, in a just and generous tone, and for legitimate and patriotic ends.

The Pioneer is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, The Pioneer will labor to unite into a single organization the whole loyal sentiment of the country, so that the general voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a reunited country, of a constitution vindicated and of laws obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

The Pioneer Printing Company continue to execute Book and Job Printing and Book Binding of every description with their accustomed neatness and despatch. Their office was never in better condition than now for the prompt and satisfactory filling of all orders in their line of business.

Address all business letters to
THE PIONEER PRINTING COMPANY,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

[Established in 1841.]

THE

PRAIRIE FARMER

A WEEKLY

Agricultural & Home Journal,

Devoted to the interests of the whole Industrial Community. An indispensable companion to the Farmer, the Orchardist and the Housewife.

THE OLDEST, THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED WESTERN AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION.

Stock Breeders, Grain Growers, Cane, Flax, Cotton and Tobacco Growers, Horticulturalists, Farmers' Boys, Farmers' Wives and Farmers' Daughters, all want this sterling and popular Journal of Rural Life.

Its record of the condition of the crops all over the Northwest and its weekly Market Reports are of the most reliable character.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, $2; 2 copies, $3; 6 copies and one free to agent, $10; 10 copies and one free to agent, $15.

A large and liberal list of Premiums is offered for larger Clubs of subscribers. For sample and further particulars, address

EMERY & CO,
7tf 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ills.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Corn for Fall Feed for cows.

As quite a number of Western farmers are now somewhat in the dairy business we would recommend them to save a small patch of ground according to the number of cows kept, in which to sow corn the latter part of next month, or the first of June, for fodder. It has long been the practice of the best dairy farmers of the east, to put in their crops with especial reference to keeping up the supply of milk as the grass fails in the fall. It yields largely, and makes a most nutritious and valuable feed. They will usually commence cutting and feeding sparingly about the first of September, gradually increasing the amount as needed. Hon. Z. Pratt a noted dairyman of Green county, New York, gives in the transactions of the N. Y. Ag'l Society, the following as his method of growing and feeding this crop. We think the yield will be greater and the fodder more uniform in growth, and the stalks smaller, if sown in drills:

"About one acre to five cows is prepared for soiling, by plowing sward and manuring upon the surface, and planted to corn in rows three feet apart; hills in rows one foot to eighteen inches apart, from six to ten kernels in a hill, about the first of June; or in drills two feet apart. If the soil is mellow, a good way to drill corn is to make a furrow by turning a plow well down to the land side of the plow, to make a sharp shallow furrow, and scatter with the hand in the furrows, two bushels to the acre; pass a harrow over the ground once lengthways of the furrows, and the work is done.

"It August, when grass fails and corn is full in the blossom, cows are fed all they will eat at night and twice a day after getting used to the change if it is required, and kept on as last of grass requires through milking season. Such as is not required to be fed green is cut when in blossom and cured to feed dry. Cows are milk d later, to confirm the habit of holding out milk if required in after years, extra feed never pays better than in the fall, for good milkers are apt to milk down poor and weak, on frozen grass and mooneshine.

"It is better to keep a cow in condition in the fall, than to attempt to bring her up in the spring with extra feed, which would endanger her health in various ways."—Prairie Farmer,

To prevent cut-worms from destroying cabbages.

Eds. Prairie Farmer:—Some years since I concluded on raising some cabbages for winter feed for my cows. With the assistance of my boys I planted several acres, and the next morning on looking at them, I found a great many of them destroyed by cut-worms we planted more and killed what worms I could find, but the next morning found hundreds of the plants killed. We planted more and strewed ashes, lime, salt, cows' manure, chickens' manure, and in fact everything I could then think of, but did not succeed in stopping their depredations. At last I came to the conclusion that the "critters" had learned to chew, and that my best way would be to supply them with tobacco at once. I therefore put about a half pound of tobacco into a bucket of boiling water, and when it was cool I took a pint cup and put a little on each plant as I pricked it out. I looked next morning and found one plant destroyed and the worm beside it dead. I always practice the same plan and do not think I have lost a plant since; that year I saved 1500 out of 6000.

Your well wishing friend,

W. Butcher.

P. S.—I have tried tobacco for the bugs that infest encumbers and melons, but it does not affect them as it does cut worms.

Ruta Baga Turnips.

Mr. J. R. Kendall, reports to the Middlesex, Mass., Agricultural Society the following as his method of growing the crop the past year:

"Sowed about the 25th of June, on land broken up last fall. I manured with green barn manure, in rows three feet apart; cover with the plow, and rake off enough to run the sower. When of proper size, thin the plants to within ten or twelve inches of each other. By this method I seldom fail of a good crop."

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefore until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry,—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall require the absolute title by the p rchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the track books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provision of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person, to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United states, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United states, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. FOOT,
President pro tem. of the senate.

Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United states.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 18th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effective from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver such, as commissions, at the time of entry, one per cent, upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefore issued as the basis of a patent.

The third section provides that in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the preemption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon preemption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing preemption or home stead rights.

The sixth section provides that where a preempter has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land office to make before the register or receiver the affidavits required by the thirteenth section of the preemption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavit and making final proof and entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preempter is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the State of California are to collect and receive fifty per cent in addition to the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE

ST. PAUL PRESS,

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The tremendous issues of the contest which is to culminate in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city, town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

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Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports, of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

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Everybody desirous of promoting immigration to Minnesota should

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Clubs of five, to one address, each	4 50
Clubs of ten, to one address, each	4 00

Weekly Press.

One copy one year	$2 00
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Ten or more copies each, one year	1 60
Twenty or more copies each, one year	1 50

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PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
St. Paul, Minnesota

Advertisement for 1864!

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No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

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This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

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No other magazine has this department.

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Address L. A. GODEY,
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CHICAGO

Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are accustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future,—we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves. Our paper was started now nearly a year since, to meet the obvious necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis. To the attainment of this end we have devoted all our energies and our continued success (which has far exceeded our expectations) emboldens us to reckon largely upon the future. What our paper is it will speak for itself to those who will carefully examine its various departments. Those who have not an opportunity to do this are respectfully referred to any of its numerous patrons whose advertising favors are and have been displayed in its columns.

We have differed somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domains of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various other subjects which is new, interesting and worthy to be read. We have carefully avoided all common place matter and shall continue to do so; but our best efforts will be given to maintain our reputation as a standard Commercial authority and a prompter of pure morals, harmless mirth, enlightened literature and reliable agricultural news.

It will be perceived that we have often quoted largely from those excellent agricultural papers, the "American Agriculturist and the "Working Farmer," both of New York city. With their kind permission we shall continue to do so, as we know of no papers in this country or elsewhere more worthy of reference. No good farmer should be without them and none will when they come to know their value. At the same time we read all other standard American as well as Foreign Agricultural publications, and when we find anything new and striking, we give it place in our columns.

And now may we ask of Western Merchants that in their business arrangements for 1864 they include a subscription to the CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Our Commercial Editor is, by the unanimous consent of Chicago Merchants, considered without a superior in his department, having had many years experience with the daily papers here and elsewhere, in addition to whose comprehensive reports leading merchants in every branch of trade have kindly volunteered to keep us accurately posted. Our reports of the New York and Boston markets are from the best sources and are of themselves worth far more than a subscription to our paper. In this department we have no Western rivals.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public to the NEW MAGAZINE which they are about to issue, and the January number of which is now ready. The name will be

The Lady's Friend.

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and the illustration of the Fashions. It will also contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery &c., &c.; with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies generally.

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PROSPECTU FOR 1864,

THE PIONEER

Newspapers of Minnesota.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

DAILY PIONEER,

(Established in 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER,

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THE PIONEER believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result; and in the employment of such means, it will not be over-nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic not merely in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which The Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

THE PIONEER looks upon the Federal Administration as the only legal or possible exponent and agent, during its term, of the active power of the Government. And, inasmuch as this is a crisis in which the Government can be upheld only by force, and inasmuch also, as the Administration is the only medium through which such necessary force can be exerted, it will support the war measures of the President and his Cabinet, while he rebellion continues, whether such measures accord with the preconceived notions of the Editor or not. The fact is cheerfully recognized that the President and his Cabinet are as patriotic as any men in the land—that from their positions they have better opportunities for determining just policies than others can have—and that they are weighted with responsibilities which compel honest actions on their parts, and which ought to compel, at the same time, the generous sympathies and upholding and of the whole loyal people. It is not designed however, that such support by The Pioneer shall be blind and sycophantic.

It reserves the right of criticism, which is the proper privilege of the independent journal; and this it will always employ, at its discretion, in a just and generous tone, and for legitimate and patriotic ends.

The Pioneer is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, The Pioneer will labor to unite into a single organization the whole loyal sentiment of the country, so that the general voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a reunited country, of a constitution vindicated and of laws obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

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7tf 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ills.

The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1. WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11 1864, NO. 28

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor. Terms---One Dollar and Fifty Cents---Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in Blue Earth River Bank Building, next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.50
Ten copies " " - - - - 12.50
For any term less than 6 moths, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in.	1 sq	2 sq	4 sq	¼ col.	½ col.	1 col
1 week	1,00	1,50	2,50	3,00	5,50	10,00
1 m'th	2,50	4,00	6,00	7,00	12,00	20,00
6 w'ks	3,50	5,00	8,00	10,00	16,00	25,00
3 m'ths	5,00	8,00	12,00	15,00	21,00	35,00
6 m'ths	8,00	11,00	16,00	20,00	30,00	50,00
1 year.	10,00	14,00	20,00	25,00	40,00	70,00

Ten lines or less make one square.

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged for accordingly.

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Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates.

J. L. CHRISTIE,
Publisher and proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE NO. 27.
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

A regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Friday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

—OFFICERS—

J. L. WEIR, W. M. D. H. MORSE, J. D.
JAS. A. WEIR, S. W. GEO. K. MOULTON, Sec'y.
S. S. WILTSIE, J. W. H. T. STODDARD, Treas'r.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D. T. W. JENNESS, Tyler.

OFFICIALS OF FARIBAULT COUNTY.

Sheriff—W. J. C. ROBERTSON, Co. Att'y—A. C. DUNN, Treas'r—WM. BUSTIN, Judge—AMOS PRESTON, Auditor—A. BONWELL, Court Com.—A. PRESTON, Register—T. A. KEISTER, Coroner—WM. A. WAY.

—District Court of this District meets at Blue Earth City on the 3d Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Winnebago City District.
J. H. WELCH, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.
Office hours from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26; 1863.

J. C. EASTON,
DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS!
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J W B WELLCOME, M D,
Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-filled, first class Drug Store.

OZIAS C HEALY,
Proprietor of Grapeland House, in the post office building, Grapeland, Faribault County, Minnesota, ten miles east of Winnebago City, on the Wilton, Owatonna and St. Marys route. Plenty of oats and good stabling

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.
THE subscriber having leased the Hotel Building formerly kept by Messrs. Law & Deuden, is now prepared to accommodate the Travelling Public with the best the country affords. A good Barn is attached to the premises. C. S. KIMBALL.
N. B.—Having sold my Blacksmith Shop, it becomes necessary for me to close up all outstanding accounts at once. All those knowing themselves indebted to me, will confer a favor by settling up immediately.
Oct. 28.

CLIFTON HOUSE.
Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling with attentive Ostlers. 19y1

JO. L. WEIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
General Land Agent,
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.
Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. 1tf

MANKATO HOUSE,
Mankato, Minnesota,
HURT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Will attend to professional business throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.
Attorneys & Counselors at Law.
MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business intrusted to their care.
J. A. WILLARD. - - 21y1 - - S. F. BARNEY

N. L. COON,
Physician and Surgeon,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now will always be ready to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at ALL HOURS.
All persons employing me are expected to settle for the same on or before the expiration of two months. No deviation from this rule.
Office at Moulton's Store.
1tf N. L. COON, M. D.

R. B. JOHNSON,
Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
Leather and Findings
Repairing done to order.
Ready Made Boys' and Youths' Boots on hand.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.
HARTFORD,
PHOENIX
MERCHANTS—Fire Ins. Co's.
CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by
JOHN N. HALL
21y1 Resident Agent.

D. BURDSELL,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Of Faribault County Minn.
RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders by mail should be directed to Verona, Post office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done.
I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plats and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 24tf.

NEW
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLEBEN ON DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose opening a
WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.
Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner.
EDMUND HECKMAN.
Mankato! 29y1 Dec. 31 h, 1863

J. D. JONES,
Harness and Saddle Maker
Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE
MANKATO - - - - MINN.
Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Mankato, March 16 1864, 21y1

CABINET MAKER!
WILLIAM BALLANDI,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Faribault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish
CHAIRS, BUREAUS
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS,
What-Nots, Tables, Washstands
And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.
He warrants all his work to be as represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.
Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.
Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 3d, 1863. 21f

CHAS. HEILBORN.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE,
of every variety.
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand.
WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 21y1

P. B. SPARROW:
Dealer in
STOVES,
Hardware, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.
MANKATO, - - 21y1 - MINN.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL FEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY, new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 23y

Blooded Stock
For Sale!
I HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood Durham Bulls for sale.
A. B. BALCOM.
Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

Scales
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33y

Blanks, WE have just printed a new lot of Justices blanks

TAX NOTICE.

THE following is the list of lands and Town Lots in the county of Martin, State of Minnesota, upon which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1863:

Description.	Sec.	Town	Range.	Tax
west half of the s w qr	24	103	29	
east half south east quarter	23	103	29	9.11
s hf s e qr and e hf s w qr	25	103	29	9.19
lots 4 & 6 a n w qr s e qr	29	103	30	8,35
lots 2 3 and 8	19	102	30	10,03
lots 7 and 8	31	102	30	
n w qr s w qr	32	102	30	10,32
n e qr n e qr and lot 1	23	102	30	
n w qr n w qr and lot one	24	102	30	14,30
n part s e qr s e qr & e part of n part of lot 4	8	102	30	3,57
ten acres in lot 4	8	102	30	1.48
w hf s e qr & e hf of s w qr	5	102	30	8,89
lot four	17	102	30	
lots one and two	20	102	30	15,78
block one	8	102	30	.18
block two	8	102	30	.18
block three	8	102	30	.11
block four	8	102	30	.11
block five	8	102	30	.13
block six	8	102	30	.12
block seven	8	102	30	.14
block eight	8	102	30	.16
block nine	8	102	30	.16
block ten	8	102	30	.16
block eleven	8	102	30	.16
block twelve	8	102	30	.16
block thirteen	8	102	30	.14
blocks 14 15 16 17 18	8	102	30	.71
blocks 19 and twenty	8	102	30	.29
east half block twenty one	8	102	30	.09
e hf block 22 and 23	8	102	30	.68
e hf & s hf of w hf block 24	8	102	30	.98
blocks 25 26 27.	8	102	30	1 26
w hf s w qr.	30	102	29	4,68
n hf n e qr e hf n w qr	25	103	do	8,80
w hf n w qr, n w qr s w qr	do	do	do	
& n e qr n e qr	26	do	do	8,80
s w qr s w qr	25	do	do	8,80
s e qr n e qr, e hf s e qr	26	do	do	
w hf n e qr, & w hf s e qr	do	do	do	8,80
e hf n w qr, & s e s w qr	do	do	do	8,80
w hf n w qr & w hf s w qr	do	do	do	8,80
n w qr n e qr, n hf n w qr, s e of n w qr	27	do	do	8,80
e hf n w qr & lot 3	24	102	30	7,98
lots 1 and 16	31	do	do	6,51
s e qr	do	104	do	6,13
s e qr and lots 5 6	19	do	do	
n e of s w qr & w hf s w qr	30	do	do	6,94
lot 3	7	103	do	
n e of s w qr & w hf s w qr	8	do	do	5,57
s w qr n e qr s hf n w qr and n w qr s w qr	33	104	do	6,49
s e qr	1	103	29	6,31
s e qr n e pr. & n e of s e qr	33	104	30	
s hf n w qr	34	do	do	6.36
n e qr	3	103	29	5.76
n hf s w qr s hf n w qr	34	104	do	5.76
s e qr s w qr and lot 5	30	do	32	8,82
lot 6	25	do	33	
n hf n w qr	31	do	32	
e hf n w qr. lots 1 2	32	do	30	6,81
n part s e f n w qr & lot 1 and part lot 2	8	103	do	3.36
lots 3 4 5	5	do	do	5.04
42 96-100 acres of s p lot 6	17	do	do	1.83
n hf s e qr e hf n w qr	14	104	29	5.76
n e qr	23	do	do	5.91
n w qr	do	do	do	5.91
n e qr	24	do	do	5,76
n w qr	do	do	do	5.76
s e qr	do	do	do	5.76
n e qr	25	do	do	5.76
n w qr	do	do	do	5.76
s e qr	31	do	do	5.76
s e qr	34	do	do	5,76
s w qr n e qr & s e qr n w qr n w qr s e qr n e qr s w qr	3	103	31	5.76
s e qr	4	do	do	5.76
lot 5 & s e of s w qr	10	do	33	
lots 7 8 9	12	do	do	6.75
lots 3 5 6 10 11	do	do	do	
lot 2	13	do	do	6.39
n w qr	2	104	29	6.46
s e qr	3	do	do	5,76
s w qr	3	do	do	5,76
n e qr	10	do	do	5.76
n w qr	do	do	do	5.76
n e qr	11	do	do	5.76
s e qr	do	do	do	5 76
s w qr	do	do	do	5.76
n w qr	12	do	do	6.39
s w qr	do	do	do	5.76
s e qr	do	do	do	5 76
n e qr	13	do	do	5.76
s w qr	do	do	do	5.76
n e qr	14	do	do	5.76
n w qr	do	do	do	5.76
w hf n e qr, e hf n w qr	13	103	do	5,76
w hf s w qr	do	do	do	
e hf s e qr	14	do	do	5.76
n hf n e qr n hf n w qr	33	104	30	5,76
s part s e qr, part lot 2	8	103	do	
lot 2	7	do	do	2,82
s hf n e qr, s hf n w qr	1	do	31	6,31
n hf n w qr	12	do	29	3,15
n w qr n w qr	1	do	do	
n hf n e qr	2	do	do	4,33
s e qr	25	104	do	5,76
s e qr	33	do	do	5,76
s e qr	1	do	do	5.76
lots 2 3 and n part lot 4	29	101	30	4,00
lots 12 13 17	19	do	do	
lot 9	30	do	30	6.56
lot 1	29	do	do	2.97
5 acers of s part lot 2	31	do	do	3,31
n w qr s w qr	8	do	do	
lot 1 2	7	do	do	6.87
e hf n e qr and lot 4	32	do	do	8,20
n hf s w qr and lots 1 2	7	do	29	
lots 1 2	12	do	30	12.30
lots 1 6 7 and s w qr s e qr	17	do	31	9.91
lots 2 6 7	20	do	do	15.60
lot 3	6	do	30	1,55
s w qr n w qr	17	do	do	
s e qr n e qr and lots 1 2	18	do	do	6.36
lots 7 10 12	do	do	do	4,98
lots 3 4	19	do	do	
lot 1	30	do	do	8.22

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the several tracts of real property or Town lots contained in the foregoing list, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty charged thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fairmont, in said county of Martin, on the first Monday of June next, the same being the 6th day of June 1864, by the county Treasurer of said county unless such taxes and penalty be paid before that time.

WM. W. CARRINGTON,
Auditor of Martin County, Minnesota.

NOTE:—The abreviations in the foregoing Tax List are as follows:—n s e w for North South East and West respectively; q or qr for quarter; h or hf for half.

SELECT POETRY.

A Mother's Thoughts.

BY FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Silent and lone, silent and lone!
Where, tell me where are my little ones gone,
That used to be playing all out my lane,
With their noisy mirth and boisterous glee?
Who littered the carpets and misplaced the chairs,
And scattered their playthings all unawares:
Who called for their suppers with clear shout,
And while they were getting ran in and out:
Who kept all the apples and nuts from spoiling,
And never jackets nor pants from soiling;
Had ever a want and ever a will
That added a care to my heart, until
I sometimes sighed for the time to come,
When they'd all be big and go out from home.

Silent and lone, silent and lone!
Where tell me where are my little ones gone?
There are no little faces to wash tonight,
No little troubles for mother to right,
No little blue eyes to be sung to sleep,
No little playthings to put up to keep,
No little garmen' to be hung on the rack,
No little tales to tell, no nuts to crack,
No little trundle bed, a rimful of rollick,
Calling for mama to settle the frolic
No little soft lips to press me with kisses—
(O! such a sad, lonely evening as this is!)
No little voices to shout with delight,
"Good night, dear mamma, good night, good night!"

Silent the house is; no little ones here,
To startle a smile or chase back a tear.

Silent and lone, silent and lone,
Where, tell me where are my little ones gone?
It seemeth but yesterday, since they were young:
Now, they are all scattered, the world's paths among.
Out where the great rolling tide-stream is flowing:
Out where new fire-sides with love-lights are glowing:
Out where the graves of their life-hopes are sleeping.
Not to be comforted—weeping, still weeping:
Out where the high hills of science are blending
Up 'mid the cloud-rifts, up, up, still ascending,
Seeking the sunshine that rests on the mountain,
Bricking and thurting still, still at the fountain,
Out in life's thoroughfares all of them moiling.
Out in the wide, wide world, striving and toiling.

Little ones, loving ones, playful ones all,
That went when I bade, and came at my call,
Have ye deserted me? Will ye not come?
Back to your mother's arms—back to the home?

Silent and lone, silent and lone,
Where, tell me where, are my little ones gone?
Useless my cry is. Why do I complain?
They'll be my little ones never again!
Can the great oaks to the acorns return?
The broad rolling stream flow back to the burn?
The mother call childhood again to her knee,
That in manhood went forth the strong and the free?
Nay, nay, no true mother would ask for them back;
Her work nobly done, their firm tramp, on life's track,
Will come like an organ note, lofty and clear,
To lift up her soul and her spirits to cheer!
And though the tears fall, when she's silent and lone,
She'll know it is best they are scattered and gone!
Silent and lone, silent and lone!
Thy will, O Father, not my will be done!

Love in a Stage-Coach.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

The stage coach was nearly full.

Everybody knows what that means, on a burning August afternoon, when the sun glows like a live coal in the fervid sky, and the dust rises up in dense columns around the revolving wheels. All the passengers—poor, travel worn mortals—were tired and cross; veils became an abomination, and the palm leaf fan, wielded by the stout lady in the corner, was eyed with envious glances by everybody else

Old Mr. Thorne was fast asleep and snoring in his nook probably wandering through green fields where dust never soiled the daisies, and hot roads were unknown, in his peaceful slumbers. But Isabel and Minnie, his two daughters, could not sleep, and consequently reaped a full benefit of dust and sun and jolting wheels. Isabel's pretty forehead was corrugated with a rather unbecoming frown, and her red lips slightly elevated, while Minnie looked out of the window, trying to be patient, but finding it very hard work, poor little thing!

'I wonder if we are almost there,' she said at length, with a soft weary laugh.

'Not within half a dozen miles,' answered Isabel, pettishly. Why on earth don't they have some more respectable conveyance than a lumbering stage coach to carry people to the Sulphur Springs!'

'It is not so very bad,' sighed Minnie, meekly; 'that is, it would not be if the weather were not quite so warm, and the dust were not so intolerably thick.'

'No, of course not! returned Isabel ironically. 'But you always were a poor little mean spirited creature, Minnie, perpetually trying to make the best of things. Dear me, what are we stopping here for? Good gracious! if they are going to squeeze in any more passengers I shall certainly faint away! Regardless, however, of Miss Thorne's countenance of despair, the driver rathlessly opened the door, and their party was augmented by a tall, rather pleasant looking gentleman, followed by a trim English nurse, who was carrying a rosy little babe with a nest of lace around its tiny head, and long sweeping skirts of white cambric, loaded with dainty embroidery.

The woman looked hesitatingly round. Isabel gave her flounced draperies an extra toss over the cushions, and applied her cut glass vinaigrette to her nostrils, without seeming to notice the intruder.—Minnie, however, whispered, 'Move, Isabel there is more room on the seat,' compressed herself to as small a space as possible, and beckoned to the nurse, to take the place thus vacated.

'Minnie, how can you be so absurd?' said Isabel petulently. 'See how you are crushing my dress! O, dear me! if that child isn't beginning to cry! I hate babies!'

Old Mr. Thorne straightened himself into a sitting posture, and rubbed his heavy eyes, as the feeble wail of the little child fell upon his ear.

'What is the matter, Bell?' he asked sleepily.

'The matter? Why, a cross baby, to be sure. A pleasant ride we shall have to Rockdale with that squalling in our ears the whole time! I do think babies ought to be kept at home!

'Bell! remonstrated Minnie, blushing to the very tips of her ears with sheer mortification. But Isabel merely tossed her head without looking around, too ill humored even to notice the soft pleader at her side. And still the incorrigible baby, after the fashion of all babies, kept up its piteous wail, in spite of the nurse's attempts to sooth it and divert its attention. The woman looked in despair—the gentleman's brow flushed with annoyance.

'Let me take it,' said Minnie, softly. 'I think I can quiet the little thing'

'Iant afraid it will annoy you, said the gentleman I am sorry—

'Oh no, not a bit,' said Minnie. 'I am very fond of babies. Do give it to me, nurse!'

It was strange how soon that the baby discovered that it was in loving hands.

Gradually the little wrinkled forehead smoothed out like white wax—slowly the tears ceased, and the scarlet lip stopped its quiver as Minnie laid off the smothering cap, which all nurses seems to consider a necessary ingredient for the suffocation of infants—and smoothed the silkly hair and whispered coaxing 'baby talk" in the little pink ears.

"Bless me kitty, I do beleive you've got a spell about you! ejaculated the nurse, as the little creature's dimples broke out into a smile, which revealed six infinitesimal teeth.

Yes, Minnie had a spell; but it was only that of sweet good humor and sunny temper.

'I wonder who has arrived this season,' said Isabel as she arranged her rich brown masses of hair before the mirror in her room at the chief hotel of Rockdale Springs, They tell me every room is crowded. Laura Gibbon wrote me word that Col. Tremaine was to be here, and he alone is sufficient inducement to bring plenty of belles to the place!'

'Who is Col. Tremaine?' asked Minnie, who was patiently helping Isabel to braid the long, shining tresses

'Why, the wealthy widower who owns that superb place at Rivermont—don't you remember hearing of him? My dear, your memory is getting defective!'

"O, now I recollect," said Minnie—'But I never should have thought of him again!'

'Just like you!' exclaimed Isabel,—'Minnie Thorne, I'll wager anything you'll marry a nobody yet.'

'Very likely,' returned Minnie, laughing. 'Ordinary widowers don't trouble themselves about insignificant little mites like me You may win the golden prize, however, Bel, if you choose to try.'

'I certainly shall do my best,' said Isabel, glancing at her mirror with a throb of consciousness that her face, reflected right royal pleasure to the most fastidious, with its golden brown braids, and velvet black eyes, constrasted so royally by peach blossom cheeks, and lips like the scarlet heart of a pomegranate! while Minnie's blue eyes and smiling mouth had but the charm of truth and frankness to set off their delicate outlines.

'Hush, girls, what do you think?' exclaimed Mr. Thorne, thrushing his bald head into the room as his daughters were preparing to descend to the dinner table, Col. Tremaine is here—and he is none other than the tall gentleman who rode down in the stage coach with us!'

Not the gentleman with the nurse and baby?' said Isabel.

Mr. Thorne nodded

'Nonsense papa! some one has been grossly deceiving you!' exclaimed Isabel. 'Col. Tremaine, who owns the finest carriage and horses in the country, would never dream of travelling in a rusty old stage-coach!

'Not under ordinary circumstances, probably," returned her father; "but I was just introduced to the Colonel himself, below stairs, and in the course of conversation he mentioned that his carriage broke down on the road, constraining him however unwilingly, to inconvenience the passengers in our coach with his presence. And he warmly expressed his gratitude to my daughter for her kindness to his motherless infant, what do you think of that Minnie, my puss?"

It would be difficult to tell which blushed the deepest, Minnie or Isabel, but the rosy color was brought to their cheeks by widely different emotions.

The long bright summer days crept on with skies of blue, quivering light and sunsets of fire and, incarnadine! Newport and Saratoga, Lake George and the Catskills succeeded one another on the travelling programme of the Thornes, and greatly to the annoyance of the "reigning belles" in general, Colonel Tremaine accompanied the party wherever they went.

It was a lovely morning in October, the woods all touched with frosty crimson, and the stars and marigold waving their golden spears along the shores of the Niagara river, when Minnie Thorne came into her sister's room in the great hotel. She had been wandering through the leafy wilderness of Goat Island with Col. Tremaine, but that was not sufficient reason for the deep color that suffused her cheek, nor was the moisture of her eye altogether the spray of Niagara.

"Isabel!" she whispered, laying her head on her sister's shoulder 'I am very, very happy. Colonel Tremaine has asked me to become his wife!"

Isabel was naturally good hearted and she smothered her own pang of keen disappointment with an effort, as she folded Minnie in her arms.

"I am glad of it. Minnie, you will make an excellent little wife. But to think of his choosing a little homespun body like you!"

The real solution to this matrimonial to mystery was not discovered until one day, not long after the wedding when Mrs Minnie Tremaine was bending carelessly over her little stepdaughter, murmuring the cadences of a sweet cradle song. Suddenly a hand was laid on her shoulder. She started and smiled to meet tender light of her husband's eyes.

"Sing on Minnie." he said fondly "I like to see you with Bessie on your lap You were sitting just in that attitude, with that same smile on your face, the same day I fell in love with you."

"I don't know what you mean, Charles."

"Don't you remember a warm day in August, love, and a baby that would cry in a crowded stage-coach, and a blue-eyed little damsel who soothed the child, and tended it, even though her haughty sister declared 'she hated babies?' I felt a sort of intuition that the blue-eyed lassie would make a tender mother to my little orphand one, and then and there I lost my heart. Dearest, I have never regreted the loss!"

Isabel, sitting in the next room, by a honey suckle shadowed bay window, heard every word of this little conversation, and she could not help thinking how slight had been the words and glances that had decided the destiny of her sister's life and her own.

If you throw a pebble into the glassy bosom of the stillest lake, the circling ripples widen around it with constantly extending sphere, long after the stone is forgotten. And even so it is with every word and deed of our lives.

THE HOMESTEAD

WINNEBACO CITY, MINN.

MAY 11 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY - - - - - - - - Editor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Who says they have no interest in the Soldiers Fair? No interest ha! No interest in that brother, son or friend who is destined perhaps in the next battle to be struck down by a rebel bullet, and will lack to save his life perhaps only this little trifling interest in a Soldiers Fair, which you say you have not got. Shame on you for your lack of interest. Were that brother, son, or friend at home sick and dying and your neighbor should say to his appeal for attention. "Well I guess I can't do anything for him. I don't have any interest in him," what would you think of it? Would you not call him a brute, a barbarian and if your friend should die for need of his denied help, would you not call him a murderer? Of course you would.

And now figure up what is the difference between lukewarmness or careless indifference to a dying neighbor, or lukewarmness or careless indifference to the same dying neighbor because forsooth he is a wounded soldier and in consequence has need of your aid ten fold greater. Just think of it a little if you are one who has ever said he felt no interest in such things, and see if you are not ashamed of such an expression. No interest indeed! When the American people get to feel no interest in such humane efforts, they deserve destruction as a Nation. and to be made slaves of as individuals.

☞ The Pennsylvania State Convention has instructed its delegates to Baltimore to vote for "Old Abe." It seems pretty clear that he will be nominated for the next President by acclamation at the National Convention to be held on the 7th of June next. Efforts are being made to postpone said Convention, but probably they will be made without success.

☞ News from Washington to the State authorities indicate that the State has furnished its quota under all calls, and that no draft will be made. It seems a mistake was made at Washington and all the credits due us were not given.

☞ As a specimen brick of the house of Copperheadism, we print the following from the La Crosse "Democrat" on the massacre at Fort Pillow:

'No one can blame the rebels greatly for wreaking vengeance on the black troops. Placed in their situations we would all do likewise, and in addition, consider the white officers in command but the equals of the negroes, and serve them the same. The quicker the negroes, and the white men who have no more self-respect than to accept commissions in nigger regiments, are killed off, the better it will be for all parties.'

If the city of La Crosse would hang at the expense of the city, the author of the above atrocious sentiment to a lamp post, it would be a creditable deed. We believe the 'Democrat' goes in largly for McClellan for the next President.

"We are well aware that there is always a set of leeches and pecunary blood suckers and hangers on, some of whom more than occasionally get into places of public trust, where they are enabled to grow rich upon spoils of office, begot by the misrepresentation of public sentiment; but we were not quite prepared to believe that such men as Gov. Sherwood would lend themselves to any such scheme.

That Col. Stoddard is a good and true man we are led to believe from a slight personal acquaintance, and from the fact that all whom we have ever heard speak of him, accord to him honesty and integrity above the common mass, but he is no Railroad man."—Rochester Republican.

We assure the Rochester Republican, that if it thinks it can injure Lieut Gov. Sherwood for voting in a Railroad company for a man who the Republican admits is a "good and true man", of 'honesty and integrity', that paper is very much mistaken. Lending ones self to the scheme of electing a man of "integrity" to even the place of President of a Railroad company, is according to the notion of wise men, lending ones self to the Lord. We would much rather Gov. Sherwood would lend himself that way than the the Rochester Republican wishes him to, men who have no "honesty or integrity" only the reputation of being "sharp" Railroad men. If the republican really wishes to injure Lieut. Gov. Sherwood, it must try some other charge than for voting for a man of "honesty and integrity."

☞ Joseph Amarilla who edits the St. Paul Press in a late number charges the Winona Republican with stealing news items from its columns and crediting the Pioneer therefor. The Republican replies as follows:

First, then, as to the accusation that this journal has been in the habit, for six months past, or any period of time, of copying articles from the St. Paul Press, and giving to the Pioneer credit therefor. We pronounce this statement a direct and unfounded falsehood.

The reason given why said paper copies news from the Pioneer instead of from the Press, is thus forcibly stated:

It is quite possible—nay, even probable—that we have quoted "news editorials and correspondence" more frequently from the Pioneer than we have done from the Press, and for the very satisfactory reason to us and to our readers that the former has usually been the more readable journal of the two. We have not always had the leisure or inclination to translate the diluted and unintelligible jargon of the Press into plain English. The Pioneer, on the other hand, when it has anything to say that is desirable to be transferred to other columns than its own, makes use of concise and comprehensible language, such as is adapted to the understanding of ordinary mortals.

To all of which there are a great many who are not church people, who heartily respond, Amen.

☞ We print in our advertising columns to day a call for a Democratic mass convention to be held at Blue Earth City on the 14th inst., to nominate a delegate to the Democratic State convention. Those who are anxious to resurrect the dead carcass of Democracy will of course attend. The getters up of this effort are probably not aware that the days of miracles have passed, and that restoring the breath of life to a corpse is beyond the power of a few mourning friends. Democracy, boys, died hard, but when it did die, it died for sure, and went where good niggers are not supposed to go. And so foolish boys, don't disturb its putrid remains.

Cool.—Instead of stepping up to the office and settling for a paper like a man, to throw it back into the post-office marked "Refused." This we call downright meanness, especially when there is from one to three dollars due on subscription. Such a man would skin a louse for hide and tallow, provided he could borrow a knife and get some one to hold candle.—Hastings Consurver.

Skin a louse indeed! The souls of half a million such men would find ample room in a gnats eye to meet and enjoy themselves Craig's Microscope would be powerless to magnify the littleness of such souls sufficiently to make them discernable. A few of the more exalted of them, Bro. Todd, may possibly aspire to, and reach, the exalted business of dealing in louse tallow, but it will take centuries to bring the masses of them up to even that elevation.

☞ The following dialogue took place in Washington during the passage of General Burnsides' corps through that city a few days since. It shows what kind of warfare the rebel massacres at Fort Pillow and elsewhere, of colored troops are likely to inaugurate:

A gentleman seeing a colored man stretched at full length on the sidewalk, as his regiment halted, waiting for the column to defile over the bridge said: "Well, have you heard from Fort Pillow?"

Colored Soldier.—Yes Massa.

Citizen.—Are you not afraid they will serve you in the same way over there in Virginia?

Soldier.—No Massa.

Citizen.—What do you intend to do if you are taken prisoner?

Soldier.—(with a savage flash of the eye and a compression of the lips) I will not be taken prisoner. Massa.

Citizen.—Then you mean to die first?

Soldier.—Yes Massa.

Citizen.—Do you intend to take any prisoners?

Soldier.—(with another meaning glance.) No Massa.

Citizen.—You are right, my man. I would take no prisoners if I were in your place.

☞ A fracas occurred in Washington a few day since between Hole in the Day and another Chippewa chief, resulting in the shooting of Hole in the day, the ball passing clear around his head just beneath the skin. Great pity it did not go square through Every accident that happens to an Indian which does not terminate fatally should be regretted by every Minnesotian.

☞ The Advocate reiterates its old lie about an entry having been made at the Land Office in this place with gold. He says probably the General Government was swindled in the transaction If the gold had been received at the office the Government would have got it, but as it was not received we do not see what the blear eyed old knave who publishes the Advocate thinks he accomplishes by repeating the lie. He was evidently bred among a poor breed of pup.

New Jersey refuses to permit her soldiers to vote.—Exchange.

Yes, and New Jersey gives a Copperhead majority.

CIRCULAR.

To obtain comforts and necessaries for the sick and wounded of our Army, money is still required to be raised among the Loyal people of the North. In every town and village of the land, efforts are being made in this sacred cause, and it is believed that the people of this, and adjoining towns, do not desire to be left behind in this noble effort to alleviate the sufferings of the brave boys who are offering up their lives for our common Country. Believing this, a **Soldiers Aid Society** has been organized and a FAIR appointed to be held here on Wednesday the **25th** day of May next, to which it is hoped every one who has the well-being and comfort of our sick and wounded Soldiers at heart, will contribute something. In the language of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Association, we believe that:—"So long as our self sacrificing soldiers and sons and brothers are freely offering health and life in our country's cause, we who stay at home defended and guarded by them will give them the gratitude of our hearts, the labor of our hands, the fruits of our industry, however long and at whatever cost until the National triumph is perfectly secured."

Let each one, then, do something for this noble object, the relief of brave men languishing in Hospitals for the comforts we can send them. Let every one contribute something

Farmers are requested to donate produce, stock, etc. Mechanics, specimens of their craft, and Ladies of their handiwork. Be assured that no matter what you give it will be sold. Do not stand back but follow your heart's first impulse, which must be most certainly to do something for so good a cause "Anything will be acceptible, and nothing will come amiss." Invite your neighbors to aid in the good work, and do not rest satisfied untill you have contributed something yourself, or secured something from others for this Soldier's Fair.

It is desired that contributions of every kind which are to be offered for sale, should be handed in to the committee appointed by the Society to receive them, without delay. Do not postpone this matter untill the day of the Fair, as by doing so you will throw a good deal of unnecessary labor upon the committee appointed to arrange the Hall, and receive the donations; but bring in your donations at once. Every donor is requested to label his or her gift or gifts, so that the proper credit may be given. The list of donations will be published the week after the Fair. "Let every one to whom this appeal comes, do something."

In behalf of the Ladies Soldiers Aid Society.

MRS. MARTHA R. WHITE,
President.

Distances of the Stars.

The solar system is now measured The distance of the sun is now ascertained with positive certainty. Seven different base lines, a host of independent observations, all concur in giving the distance of the sun from the earth, in round numbers, as ninety five millions of miles. It is a grand era in astronomy. What would Copernicus, what would Tycho have said? They, worthy men, great astronomers as they were, never dreamed that the sun is a tenth part as far away. Even Halley, when he proposed this most successful problem, labored under the delusion that he was some thirty millions of miles nearer the sun than he actually was.

Well, we have extended our yard-measure to a pretty good length now

As the earth goes round the sun every year in an orbit nearly circular, the position we shall occupy six months hence will be just a hundred and ninety millions of miles from where we now are. And we can observe a star from both ends of this line, just as we observe a steeple previously from the two ends of a field. Our measuring tape for the stars is a hundred and ninety millions of miles. Yet, great as this distance is, so inconceivably far away are stars, that all the refinements of modern science were unable, half a century ago, to deduce anything about them but this negative conclusion, that the nearest of them is at least a hundred thousand times as far from us as spring is from autumn, or summer from winter—a hundred thousands times a hundred and ninety millions of miles; no star nearer than that! You cannot think of such distances as these: the mind is unable to grasp them. Dobrizhoffer, the Jesuit missionary, tells us that the bipones of Paraguay, among whom he lobored, have no better mode of expressing numbers above a score or so, than by taking up a handful of sand or grass and exhibiting it. They had to pass through a deal of schooling to learn to count up to a thousand. The Professor at Angers, wishing to exhibit to his class the relative magnitudes of the sun and the earth," pouring sixteen pecks of wheat on his lecture-table. "This," said he, "represents the sun. and one of the grains represents the earth." If we try a similar method we shall not succeed so well. Let us however, try. You have some faint idea of three thousand miles, from having painfully measured it on the Atlantic, it may be The thirtieth of an inch, on the other hand you can estimate well enough It is the dot you place over the letter i as you write. Well suppose this dot to represent the distance between Liverpool and New York; then will the actual distance, three thousand miles, represent the interval nearer than which there is no fixed star. Three thousand miles of dots when each separate dot stands for three thousands miles! Or you may help your mind, or cheat yourself into the belief that you do so, by some such process as the following. Light travels with such velocity, that it would fly around the earth, at the equator eight times in a second Yet there is no star so near us but that its light occupies more than three years on its journey to the earth The whole starry firmament, seemingly so bright, may, for aught we know, have been quenched in everlasting darkness three years ago. Were such a catastrophe conceivable, the lamps of heaven would go out, one by one, to mortal eyes year after year, and century after century, until some two thousand years hence, the faint light of stars of the sixth and seventh magnitude would alone hold on its journey.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Touching Scene in Fort Pickering--a Speech by Mrs Booth.

On Tuesday last, April 2d, the widow of Major Booth, the late commander of Fort Pillow, arrived at Fort Pickering, below this city. Colonel Jackson, of the 6th U. S. heavy artillery, had his regiment formed in line for her reception In front of its center stood fourteen men, as fine, brave fellows as tread the earth. They were the remnant of the 1st battalion of the regiment now drawn up, all who had escaped the fiendish scenes of Fort Pillow, scenes that have stamped yet deeper blackness on the infamous brow of treason

Mrs Booth came forward. In her hand she bore a flag, red and clotted with human blood. She took a position in front of the fourteen heroes, so lately under her deceased husband's command.

The ranks before her observed a silence that was full of solemnity Many a hardy face showed by twitching lips and humid eyes how the sight of the bereaved lady touched bosoms that could meet steel, and drew on the fountain of tears that had remained dry even amid the piteous sights witnessed on the battle field after a fierce action.

Turning to the men before her, she said:

Boys, I have just come from a visit to the hospitals at Mount City. There I saw your comrades, wounded in the bloody struggle at Fort Pillow There I found this flag—you recognize it! One of your comrades saved it from the insulting touch of traitors at Fort Pillow!

I have given to my country all I had to give—my husband such a gift! Yet, I have freely given him for freedom and my country.

Next my husband's cold remains, the next dearest object left me in the world, is this flag—the flag that waved in proud defiance over the works of Fort Pillow!

Soldiers! this flag I give to you, knowing that you will ever remember the last words of my noble husband—"Never surrender the flag to traitors!"

Colonel Jackson then received from her hand—on behalf of his command—the blood stained flag. He called upon the regiment to receive it as such a gift ought to be received. At that call he and every man of the regiment fell up on their knees, and solemnly appealing to the God of battles, each one swore to avenge their brave and fallen comrades and never, never to surrender the flag to traitors!

In a few pointed and eloquent words Col Alexander pledged himself and his command to discharge to the uttermost the solemn obligation of justice they had that day taken.

A Disaster in Arkansas.

Special to Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, May 3, 1864.—The Dispatch boat W. H. Brown, which left Alexandria on the 24th, arrived Monday evening and brings the following news from Gen. Banks' command:

The larger portion of our troops were in the town of Alexandria when the Brown left, and the balance were within supporting distance. When Gen. Banks withdrew from Grand Ecore, the enemy followed, and when out a short distance from Cane river attacked our rear which was commanded by Franklin, but were repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men, and nine pieces of artillery. Alexandria has been placed in a fortified condition, and works were being extended when the Brown left, although no immediate attack was apprehended.

Guerrillas, under command of Quantrell, and other leaders, are infesting both banks of Red River, and have already committed many depredations, having captured and burned the steamer Hastings, and fired into the steamer Benefit, killing the Captain and two of the crew, besides wounding several others. The enemy have artillery; a battery of four guns was used in the attack on the Benefit. It is feared that they may be able to seriously interfere with the navigation of the river.

I learn by the steamer Prairie State, which left Pine Bluff on Tuesday last, and arrived at this port early last evening, that on Monday last a train of 240 wagons, guarded by a portion of the 6th Missouri, 18th Illinois, and 13th and 5th Indiana cavalry, while returning from Camden, whether they had been sent with supplies for Gen. Steele, were attacked within thirty miles of Pine Bluff by a large force of rebels, supposed to be under command of Gen. Marmaduke, and after brave resistance were overcome, with the total loss of their property and men, those not killed being taken prisoners. This news reached the Bluff the day after the fight, by a small party who made their escape from the enemy, and reported Marmaduke to have taken 1,000 prisoners and all the artillery with the command, being seven pieces of different sizes. As this party made their escape in the early part of the action we hope that further news may be better.

I learn by the steamer Prairie State that the enemy are felling trees in the Washita river, below Camden, completely destroying the navigation of that stream, thereby cutting off communication by water with General Steele's command.

A Silent Agent of Mortality.

REFLECT DEEPLY--JUDGE WISELY.--War, Pestilence and Famine are looked upon as the most dire calamities to which humanity is subject; yet there is a silent agent at work among us, slaying by night and by day, whose victims are scarcely less numerous. The scourge to which we refer is the maltreatment of disease That thousands of human beings annually drug themselves to death, or are dragged to death by others, it is a fact that no one will have the temerity to deny. The question is, cannot this evil be obviated? Are there not remedies in existence competent to the cure of nearly all the internal and superficial, maladies to which our bodies are liable? Dr. HOLLOWAY, certainly one of the foremost physicians of our age, claims to have originated two preparations, a Pill and an Ointment, which strike directly at the germs of disease in the blood and other animal fluids, and obliterate them. How shall we test the truth of this claim? If we call for evidence, we find that the witnesses in favor of the remedies are "a multitude that no man can number." They are of all countries and races. The Chinese, the Malays, the South American Indians, and the red men of our own territories, join with the civilized world in according to these medicines most extraordinary curative properties We see not how such testimony can be considered other than conclusive on any logical principle The immense consumptions of the Pills and Ointment in all parts of the world cannot be questioned. Wherever any product of civilization is sold, they are sold; and wherever they have been introduced, they have become a staple. These are truths; we leave the reader to make his own comments.—Plymouth "Journal."

Attention companies!--Volunteers, who except to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign must see to it themselves; do not trust to the Army Surgeons; supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this 'notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other person's make 35 cents, 88 cents and $1,40 per box or pot.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronical Troches," a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

The trustees of the School District No. 6, Town of Verona, will receive sealed proposals from responsible parties until May 14th 1864, for building a school house in said District, according to specifications in the hands of H. T. Stoddard.

D. H. MORSE.
H. T. STODDARD,
D. BRAYTON.

Dated at Verona, April 20th 1864. 25w3

MASS COVENTION.

There will be a Mass Convention of the Democratic electors of the county of Faribault, at Blue Earth City on Sturday the 14th day of May 1864, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Democratic Convention to be held at St. Paul on the 25th inst, and for transacting such other business as may be thought proper by said committee.

By order of the Co. Cen. Com.

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, living two miles west of Winnebago City, on the 2d day of May, one white boar hog, will weigh near 175 pounds. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the property, JOHN B. EDWARDS. 28w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Faribault.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the district court in and for the county of Faribault sixth Judicial district, dated the 25th day of April A. D. 1864, to me directed and delivered upon a judgment rendered in Justices court on the 4th day of June 1863, in a certain action wherein John Claybough was plaintiff, and William Lyon and Byron Cooper were defendants in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants for the sum of forty four dollars and forty two cents, ($44,42) and which said judgment was duly docketed in the office of the clerk of the district court aforesaid, on the 8th day of June A. D. 1863, and upon which judgment there is now due and unpaid the sum of Forty four dollars and forty two cents with interest thereon from the 4th fourth day of June A. D. 1863, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit:

The west fractional half of the North west quarter of section seven in town one hundred and three range 28 in the county of Faribault, except three acres out of the north west corner thereof sold to Ella I. Cooper, as the property of William Lyon one of the defendants above named, Now therefore notice is hereby given that I will sell the said hereinbefore described real estate, together with all the right title and interest which the said William Lyon had accrued to the same, on the day when said judgment was docketed in my county or at any time thereafter, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the law directs, at the front door of Kimball's Hotel in winnebago city in said county on the 23d day of June A. D. 1864. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to satisfy the said execution, together with the costs and expenses of said sale

Dated May 10th 1864.

W. J. C. ROBERTSON
Sheriff of Faribault Co.

ANDREW G. DUNN, att'y for plff. 28w7

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by George H. Goodnow and Laura Goodnow his wife, of the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, to George R. Nelson, dated the tenth (10th) day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Faribault aforesaid on the 29th day of June A. D. at 10 o'clock A. M. in book B of mortgages, on page seventy, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes bearing date on the said 10th day of June A. D. 1861, one of said promissory notes being for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300) due by the terms thereof in one year from the date thereof, made and executed by the said George H. Goodnow to the said George R. Nelson, and which said note was and now is endorsed by Henry T. Stoddard and David M. Morse. And the other of said promissory notes being for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) made and executed by the said George H. Goodnow to the said George R. Nelson and due by the terms thereof in two years from the date thereof, on which said two promissory notes and mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and nine dollars and ninety eight cents ($609.98). And no suit or proceeding at law having been commenced to recover the amount of said promissory notes, or any part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of of the premises described therein or of so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount then due on said promissory notes and mortgage together with the expenses of sale, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Kimball's Hotel in Winnebago City in said county of Faribault, on the second day of June 1864, at one o'clock of the afternoon of the same day. The premises described in said mortgage are as follows, viz: the south half of the north west quarter and north half of the south west quarter, of section No. five (5) in township one hundred and three (103) N. of range (28) twenty eight, west; containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, also all that other piece of land commencing at the south east corner of a certain piece of land in the town of Winnebago City known as the lot reserved for mill purposes, as the same appears on the plat of said town on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, thence running west three hundred and fifty feet thence north two hundred and seventy feet thence east three hundred and fifty feet, thence south two hundred and seventy feet to the place of beginning on which said last mentioned piece of land is erected a flouring mill, which, together with al machinery therein is intended to be covered by this mortgage.

Dated at Winnebago City, the twentieth day of April A. D. 1864.

GEORGE R. NELSON, Mortgagee.
ANDREW G. DUNN, att'y for Mortgagee. 25w7

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

FINCH & THURSTON

INVITE the attention of EVERYBODY to their new stock of

GROCERIES!!

They have now in store a complete assortment of every thing in that line. New Dried

Blackberries. Pitted Cherries.
Peaches, Currants,
Apples, Raisens. Citron,
Prime Figs, Pickles
Hominy, White Fish, Halibut,
Mackerel, Cod Fish.

Golden Syrup!

ORLEANS MOLASSES,

Vinegar. Kerosene oil & Lamps,

WOODEN WARE of ALL KINDS

A fine assortment of

Candies & Nuts.

In fact everything to be found in a GROCERY STORE.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

and the highest market price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRONT STREET

OPPOSITE HICKORY STREET,

MANKATO MINNESOTA.

21y1 FINCH & THURSTON.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jas. Crays in this town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine.—Mr Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now so whoever wants any should contract for them at once. 25t

☞ The male species must not think that contributions to the Fair being got up in this place, for sick soldiers, are alone to come, or should come from the ladies The society wants donations of all kinds, and everything from everybody. Every farmer for a distance round about for 20 miles should give a few bushels of some kind of grain, or if not grain something else. No man or woman should ever ask for or expect seed time and harvest in a free country if they begrudge a little aid to the sick and wounded defenders of that country.

☞ An announcement should have appeared in our last, of the preaching in town of Mr. Hathaway last Sunday. The notice was mislaid by the one with whom it was left for us, and we did not get it untill after our last paper was printed. We regret the omission, but but it was not our fault.

☞ Mr. Folsom the nursery man from Madison Wisconsin, who took orders in this county last fall for fruit trees and shrubbery arrived here on Saturday last. His trees will be here on Thursday of this week ready for delivery. Teams left here on Monday to bring them from St Peter where they now are.

☞ The ladies we notice, are exceedingly pleased with the offer Mr. Kimball of the Hotel has made them with referance to the Fair. Mr K. is not only bound to be popular as a landlord, but what is more difficult popular with the ladies. How could it be otherwise after the liberal proposition he made them with reference to the Fair. His head is patriotic and level.

☞ May at last has come. The cold weather gave up the contest, we hope for the season, last Saturday in a fine rain storm, and grass and other green things are now going ahead.

P. S. We take it all back. Last night water froze half an inch thick, and grass and other green things are among the "has beens."

☞ Transplanting forest trees in this vicinity still continues. There has been more trees set out this spring evidently than in the past six years previous. Six years from now these improvements will show off to advantage This Blue Earth country is evidently going to be the garden of the State

☞ Remember that the Fair for the benefit of sick and wounded Soldiers comes off in Winnebago on the 25th of May. If you have not handed in something to be offered for sale, do not sleep till you donate something. Be sure also to be present the day and night of the Fair. A good time is in prospect Give the brave boys a benefit.

☞ Bro. Carr acknowledges he was so dirty when he came to Winnebago that he had to go to a creek in Verona to find water enough to wash himself. And that is not the worst of it. The filth from his person so impregnated the water that a flock of sheep who drank of it, afterwards died of the scabs.

☞ The man who advocates for Blue Earth City says there is no longer a monopoly of trade by the "elephant" at Winnebago City.

There is some foundation for this saying, as we believe a man with a bandanna handkerchief full of dry goods has started a store at Blue Earth.

☞ We never knew before what magnetism it is that entices so many people to the west side of the Blue Earth river to choose homesteads. We were over in that region recently and after looking upon land that might be exhibited in a tableaux as a good representation of the original Paradise, we saw the why and the wherefore of the attraction. The only way to keep men wanting homesteads off from such land is never to let them see it If they get their eyes on it once they locate on it. And by George from what we saw we don't wonder.

☞ Bracketts Battallion bound for Sioux City to join Gen. Sulley, passed through this place on Tuesday last. The battallion numbered about 400 men.

"The editor of the Winnebago paper says we came among the cod fish aristocracy of that place dirty. This is the only truthful editorial in his paper. --Blue Earth City Advocate

Of course it was true. You come among us Bro. Carr, dirty and you went away dirty, and can't be got clean. It is very wrong in you Carr, to attribute this dirt to prairie roads. Why there are croppings out of filth on you that must have accumulated 20 years ago. Talk about your purification. Hercules had an easier task in cleaning the augean stables, than whoever should venture to penetrate the crusts of dirt that envelop your filthy hide,

The ground of all manly character is veracity. This virtue lies at the foundation of every thing sold.—Blue Earth Advocate.

If this is so what a miry old sinner you are.

RED LION!

RED LION will stand the ensuing season for the improvement of Stock, at the following named places,—at J. A. Latimer's on Mondays, at Verona on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at Cum. Bigelow's ... South West of Winnebago City, on Thursdays, at Blue Earth City on Fridays, and at the stable of the proprietor on Saturdays.—TERMS.—To ensure

SIX DOLLARS.

RED LION'S sire was imported from France to Illinois, in 1852 by Geo. R. Wilson. His dam was a dark chestnut of the Stockbridge breed.

RED LION Jr. (better known as OLD BILL, the ... horse,) is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds.

P. H. ALLEN.

CABINET MAKER!

WILLIAM BALLANDI,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Faribault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.

He warrants all his work to be as represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

☞ Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 3d. 1863. 21f

NEW

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLEBEN ON DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner.

EDMUND HECKMAN,

Mankato. 20yl Dec. 4th, 186

J. D. JONES,

Harness and Saddle Make

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE

MANKATO - - - - MINN.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Mankato, March 16 1864. 21yl

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD,

PHOENIX

MERCHANTS— Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

JOHN N. HALL

21yl Resident Agent.

O. BURDELL.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Of Faribault County Minn.

RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders by mail should be directed to Verona, Post office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done.

I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 24tf.

CHAS. HEILBORN.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 21yl

Blanks, WE have just printed a new lot of Justices blanks

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

O

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21yl

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your LOSS.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL

Mankato, March 16, 1864. 21yl

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now offered to acknowledge the favors heretofore received and would respectfully say to his old patrons and all others that he is now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, &C.,

at prices as low as the times will admit:

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City. Oct. 28, 1863.

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES,

DYE-STUFFS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PERFUMERY AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

Pure Wines and Brandies for

Medicinal Purposes,

PATENT

MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers, Pencils, Superior Ink,

and other articles kept by Druggists generally.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building

Mankato, ... Minnesota.

The above articles have been bought low for Cash, selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented, and sold at the very lowest cash price.

153m

NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

RICHARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering in Richardson's Market Block,

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA,

One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in their line

Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In the

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT,

Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction.

We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Martin Counties the finest stock of

Groceries and Provisions

FRESH OYSTERS,

Fresh Meat,

GREEN & DRIED

FRUITS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS

THE BEST

TEAS & COFFEES,

SUGARS,

Wines & Liquors

Ever brought to this market.

CASH BUYERS

WILL

consult their own interests

BY CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING

From our VARIED and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

We have the

Facilities and Determination

to sell Goods as cheap as any house West of the Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs

RICHARDSON & DEUDON.

Winnebago City, Nov. 7, 1863. 2tf

WINNEBAGO CITY

SAW & FLOURING

Mills.

The subscribers having purchased the above establishment hope to be able, by their long experience and a strict attention to their business to give entire satisfaction to the community. They will exchange Flour for Wheat, giving for the bushel thirty pounds of flour, five pounds shorts and five pounds bran.

Their charges for sawing lumber are for hard wood seven dollars and a half per thousand, basswood, &c., six dollars and fifty cents.

They will keep Lumber for sale at from eight to twenty five dollars per thousand.

All our appliances and arrangements for business are in first rate order and will be kept constantly in good repair.

EASY!—Our friends within five or six miles of the City will oblige us by making their grists no larger than necessary for the present, and come oftener. We shall endeavor to deal impartially with our customers.

McCORMICK & TAPLIN.

Winnebago City, March 2, 1864.

Dry Goods and GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.;

WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Faribault and Blue Earth counties, that they have received a large assortment of Goods for the

WINTER TRADE,

SUCH AS-

Prints,	**Shawls.**
De Laines,	**Boots & Shoes,**
Denims,	**Wool Yarn,**
Brown Sheeting.	**Cod Fish.**
Bleach'd Sheet'g,	**Mackerel,**
Cassimeres,	**White Fish.**
Satinetts,	**Dried Apple,**

KENTUCKY JEANS,

STRIPES

DRIED PEACHES

CANDLE WICKING

HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat, Hides and Fur.

Flour to exchange for Wheat.

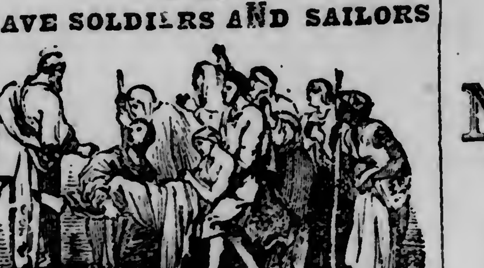
☞ Remember the place—

NEW ... E ...

FRIENDS and RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and Stomach, These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers. Attention! Indiscretions of Youth;

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON" are discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

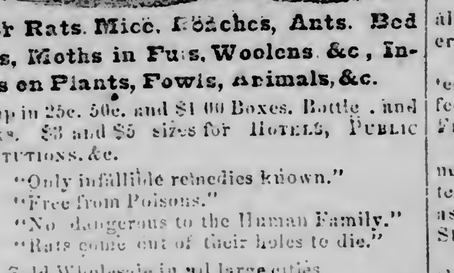
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box

☞ **Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c. sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing**

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

25yl **80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.**



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens &c, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes. Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitation.

☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address **HENRY R. COSTAR.**

☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

☞ Sold by—

☞ All wholesale and Retail Druggists in Winnebago City, Minn. 25yl.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Sharp of Pilot Grove, Faribault county, Minnesota, to John Holland dated November 4th 1861, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Faribault county Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1861 at 8 o'clock A. M. in book II. of mortgages on page 100, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Fifty One Dollars and sixty three cents ($51-63) and no suit or proceedings at law having been commenced thereon; therefore, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided the premises covered by said mortgage situated in Faribault county Minnesota, to wit:—the West half of the North East quarter and the South half of the North West quarter of section number thirteen (13) in township number one hundred and one (101) north of range number twenty eight (28) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Post Office in Winnebago City Faribault county, on Thursday the 21 day of June 1864 at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, including thirty dollars attorney's fees together with the costs and expenses of sale and foreclosure.

Dated March 9th 1864.

JOHN HOLLAND Mortgagee.

5w7 JASON C. EASTON, agt. for mortgagee.

HO FOR IDAHO!

NEWGOODS.

New Goods!

MOULTON & WELCH,

Have received their

FALL & WINTER

Stock of Goods,

And ask all in want of ANY THING at REASONABLE RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine the

Style & Quality

of our

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of POPLINS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, TURIN CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, WOOL PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, TABLE CLOTHS, CRASHES, TOWELS, HOSE, BALMORALS, HOOPSKIRTS, LADIES' & GENTS' GLOVES; HOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATTINETTS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, AND DENIMS, &c., &c, &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION,

We have also a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

HATS & CAPS,

Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class country store.

Our Goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and need but to be seen to be appreciated by good judges! The Ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will all bear inspection either as to QUALITY or as to PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL!

Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

SEWING MACHINE.

Price with Hemmer and Feller $40.

THE WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine is the best machine, without regard to price, for FAMILY SEWING, BRAIDING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING.

It forms a flat, even, and elastic sem, which, is warranted not to rip in wear, even if the seam is cut at frequent intervals, and also under all circumstances "to survive the wash-tub."

A patented device, of great utility to learners, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance-wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Another feature which deserves particular attention is the Wilcox Patent Needle, which cannot be set wrong.

"It is emphatically the good, low-priced Family Sewing Machine that the public, have long been waiting for."—Boston Transcript.

"It is indeed a wonderful production, and, for family use especially, no other will bear any comparison with it."—Phil. Evening Journal.

"A mechanical wonder."—Scientific American.

"Among the best and most serviceable Sewing Machines. Light and elegantly finished, and so simple in its construction, that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of order."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Has combined with its own peculiar merits all the really valuable improvements of the higher priced machines.—Pennsylvanian.

"This machine, in the opinion of the committee, fills more nearly the requirements of a perfect family machine than any on exhibition."—Franklin Institute Exhibition Report of 1858.

"Taking into consideration simplicity, cheapness, durability, and doing all work, the committee were unanimously in favor of Wilcox & Gibbs' as a single thread machine."—Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Report.

"We must, in justice, express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving, beyond doubt, that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good machine."—Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21, 1860.

"After much wear and many washings, the stitching is found to retain all the roundness, evenness, and firmness which are so much admired at first."—New York Sun.

"In principle it is perfect."—Engineer, London.

"Has evident points of superiority over all others."—Philadelphia Press.

"A serviceable machine. Of this we have experience in our own family."—Boston Traveller.

"The beauty and simplicity of its mechanism are admirable."—Express.

"No Sewing Machine heretofore introduced has, in so short a time, acquired such well-merited popularity."—Cincinnati Gazette.

"We esteem it the best machine for family use: THE STITCH IS UNEXCEPTIONABLE."—Signed by many hundred citizens of Philadelphia.

☞ Send for Circular. ☜

JAMES WILLCOX, Manufacturer,

·42 508 Broadway, N. Y.

SAPONIFIER

OR CONCENTRATED LYE

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes **Soap** for **Four** cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞ **CAUTION!** As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the **Patented** article put up in **IRON** cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,

Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street.

Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne ...

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Economy.

White Beeswax.—Have a hard wood board made in the shape of a shingle, then put the wax in a pot of hot water over the stove. While the wax is melting soak the board in warm water to prevent the wax sticking to it, then dip the board into the pot of water and wax as you would dip candles, and you will have a thin sheet of wax on the board. This you can loosen with a knife as it will slide off. Then dip as before, and so on until you have dipped all the wax off. Take these thin sheets of wax and spread them on a white cloth in the hot sun until they are white, afterwards melt and cake.—Scientific American.

For sore Throat.—Take salt pork, sprinkle plentifully with salt and black pepper, and bind on the throat; change it frequently till cured. Use the following gargle, alum, borax, chloride of potash, black or cayenne pepper, pulverized golden seal, each one drachm, and two drachms of common salt. Put all in a common sized tea cup, fill half full of boiling water, and after standing a few minutes fill with good strong vinegar. I have thoroughly tested the above and urge everybody to remember it in time of need!

Rather harsh treatment.—[Eds.

Bread Sauce.—Boil the crumbs of bread with a minced onion and some whole white pepper; when the onion is cooked, take it out, as also the pepper corns, and put the bread carefully crushed through a seive into a sauce pan with cream, a little butter and salt, stirring it carefully till it boils.

Orange Fritters.—Take four oranges, peel them and remove the white skin and pips. Cut them into slices, and dip them in a thick batter made with eggs, milk, flour and sugar. Put some butter into a frying-pan, and when it boils fry the slices of orange after they have been thoroughly dipped in the butter. Serve with powdered sugar sprinkled over them.

How to Outwit the Moth.—The following has more real virtue in it than any of the so called scare aways of the moth which has yet met our eye. Only be carefull that there are no moths in the furs when put away, and it will be impossible for them to get in if the necessary care is taken. But to the advice:

Most of our insects are very hardy, caring little for wind and weather, and will never "die of aromatic pain." We once packed some small skins in the centre of a cask of tobacco leaves and stems, but the miller went there, deposited her eggs and the furs were ruined. This shows that they are not at all delicate and care nothing for tobacco. Expensive cedar closets are frequently constrated with the idea that the rather pleasant odor of the cedar is sufficiently disagreeable to the moth to keep her away from articles of clothing deposited there. This is a mistake. The strongest instinct prompts the miller to seek the means of perpetuating its kind, and no trifling impediment will prevent it. But the preservation of furs, or articles of clothing is perfectly simple, cheap and easy. Shake them well and tie them up in a cotton or linen bag, so that the miller cannot possibly enter, and the articles will not be injured, though the bag is hung in a wood house or garret. This is cheaper than to build cedar closets, and better than to fill the bed clothes and garments with the sickening odor of camphor, tobacco, or any other drug.—Germantown Telegraph.

New Method of exterminating Gophers.

Eds. Prairie Farmer: I will send you my new mode of exterminating the gophers the pest of the prairie, the enemy of our orchards and meadows.

Make a large match of sulphur, tar, sawdust, &c. Dig down where the dirt has lately been thrown up, put down your combustible and fire it, having ready a board with which to cover the hole. Through this board have an auger hole and take your hand bellows and insert the mouth through the board, stopping tight with dirt or something else, and commence blowing. This forces the smoke through the gopher hole, and when it comes to contact with Mr. Digger it is the last of him.

I have not patented this yet, so you can try it and will know of its utility by the time I come along.—A. Subscriber.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. FOOT,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 15th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effective from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commissions, at the time of entry, one per cent. upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefore issued as the basis of a patent.

The third section provides that in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the preemption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon preemption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing preemption or homestead rights.

The sixth section provides that where a preemptor has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actively engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such service unable to appear at the district land office, he may make before the register or receiver the affidavits required by the thirteenth section of the preemption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavit and making final proof and entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preemptor is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the states of [illegible] are to collect and receive fifty per cent in addition to the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE

ST. PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

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Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

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Every politician should

Take the Press,

Because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

Every lawyer and every citizen interested as all are in the legislation of the State and Nation, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

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Because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS and because its circulation being DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

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Because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects connected with Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, and the General Development of the State than any and all other papers combined.

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Clubs of five, to one address, each	4 50
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One copy one year	$2 00
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St. Paul, Minnesota

Advertisement for 1864!

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GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

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AUTHORESS OF "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "MOSS SIDE," "NEMESIS," AND "MIRIAM,"

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All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

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of which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] any other.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

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No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

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This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

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CHICAGO
Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are accustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future,—we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves. Our paper was started now nearly a year since, to meet the obvious necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis. To the attainment of this end we have devoted all our energies and our continued success (which has far exceeded our expectations) emboldens us to reckon largely upon the future. What our paper is it will speak for itself to those who will carefully examine its various departments. Those who have not an opportunity to do this are respectfully referred to any of its numerous patrons whose advertising favors are and have been displayed in its columns.

We have differed somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domains of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various other subjects which is new, interesting and worthy to be read. We have carefully avoided all common place matter and shall continue to do so; but our best efforts will be given to maintain our reputation as a standard Commercial authority and a promoter of pure morals, harmless mirth, enlightened literature and reliable agricultural news.

It will be perceived that we have often quoted largely from those excellent agricultural papers, the "American Agriculturist and the "Weekly Farmer," both of New York city. With their kind permission we shall continue to do so, as we know of no papers in this country or elsewhere more worthy of reference. No good farmer should be without them and none will when they come to know their value. At the same time we read all other standard American as well as Foreign Agricultural publications, and when we find anything new and striking, we give it place in our columns.

And now may we ask of Western Merchants that in their business arrangements for 1864 they include a subscription to the CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Our Commercial Editor is, by the unanimous consent of Chicago Merchants, considered without a superior in his department, having had many years experience with the daily papers here and elsewhere, in addition to whose comprehensive reports leading merchants in every branch of trade have kindly volunteered to keep us accurately posted. Our reports of the New York and Boston markets are from the best sources and are of themselves worth far more than a subscription to our paper. In this department we have no Western rivals.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

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The Lady's Friend.

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CHA'S MINOT,
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19tf

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L. M. COLE,
Gen. Ticket ag't, Balt.

19

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864!

THE PIONEER
Newspapers of Minnesota!

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

DAILY PIONEER,

(Established in 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1859.)

These papers,—each the oldest of its class in the state,—are respectfully submitted to the people of Minnesota for their patronage during the coming year.

THE WEEKLY PIONEER,

Was the first newspaper published within the limits of Minnesota, and has been issued continuously since 1849. During that period nearly a dozen competing papers have been started, run careers of greater or less length, and have expired. The WEEKLY PIONEER is the only journal which started with the organization of the Territorial Government, and has survived through all the business and political changes of the last fifteen years. For ten years it has been under its present management. The fact that it has been published without interruption where so many enterprises have failed, justifies the Publishers in assuming that its general management has been satisfactory to the public. They therefore propose no essential change for the year 1864. As heretofore, it will be their aim to faithfully represent and support the interests of Minnesota; and to furnish its people with the latest and most reliable information in every department of news—employing for this purpose, as hitherto, every available assistance within their reach.

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One copy one year	$2.00
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[illegible]

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Will be found an interesting publication for those who are beyond the reach of daily mails or who do not wish to incur the expense of the daily paper, but who wish to receive the news oftener than it could be furnished by the weekly. It contains all the news matter of the daily paper, conveniently arranged for this edition.

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THE PIONEER believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result; and in the employment of such means, it will not be over-nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic not merely in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which The Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

THE PIONEER looks upon the Federal Administration as the only legal or possible exponent and agent, during its term, of the active power of the Government. And, inasmuch as this is a crisis in which the Government can be upheld only by force, and inasmuch also, as the Administration is the only medium through which such necessary force can be exerted, it will support the war measures of the President and his Cabinet, while the rebellion continues, whether such measures accord with the preconceived notions of the Editor or not. The fact is cheerfully recognized that the President and his Cabinet are as patriotic as any men in the land,—that from their positions they have better opportunities for determining just policies than others can have—and that they are weighted with responsibilities which compel honest action on their parts, and which ought to compel, at the same time, the generous sympathies and upholding aid of the whole loyal people. It is not designed however, that such support by THE PIONEER shall be blind and sycophantic.

It reserves the right of criticism, which is the proper privilege of the independent journal; and this it will always employ with its discretion, in a just and generous tone, and for legitimate and patriotic ends.

THE PIONEER is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, THE PIONEER will labor to unite into a single organization the whole loyal sentiment of the country, so that the general voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a reunited country, of a constitution vindicated and of law obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

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[Established in 1841.]

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Its record of the condition of the crops all over the Northwest and its weekly MARKET REPORTS are of the most reliable character.

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A large and liberal list of Premiums is offered for larger Clubs of subscribers. For sample and further particulars, address

EMERY & CO,
204 Lake street, Chicago, Ills.

7tf

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Economy.

White Beeswax.--Have a hard wood board made in the shape of a shingle, then put the wax in a pot of hot water over the stove. While the wax is melting soak the board in warm water to prevent the wax sticking to it, then dip the board into the pot of water and wax as you would dip candles, and you will have a thin sheet of wax on the board. This you can loosen with a knife as it will slide off. Then dip as before, and so on until you have dipped all the wax off. Take these thin sheets of wax and spread them on a white cloth in the hot sun until they are white, afterwards melt and cake.--Scientific American.

For sore Throat.—Take salt pork, sprinkle plentifully with salt and black pepper, and bind on the throat; change it frequently till cured. Use the following gargle, alum, borax, chloride of potash, black or cayenne pepper, pulverized golden seal, each one drachm, and two drachms of common salt. Put all in a common sized tea cup, fill half full of boiling water, and after standing a few minutes fill with good strong vinegar. I have thoroughly tested the above and urge everybody to remember it in time of need!..

Rather harsh treatment.--[Eds.

Bread Sauce.—Boil the crumbs of bread with a minced onion and some whole white pepper; when the onion is cooked, take it out, as also the pepper corns, and put the bread carefully crushed through a seive into a sauce pan with cream, a little butter and salt, stirring it carefully till it boils.

Orange Fritters.--Take four oranges, peel them and remove the white skin and pips. Cut them into slices, and dip them in a thick batter made with eggs, milk, flour and sugar. Put some butter into a frying-pan, and when it boils fry the slices of orange after they have been thoroughly dipped in the butter. Serve with powdered sugar sprinkled over them.

How to Outwit the Moth.---The following has more real virtue in it than any of the so called scare aways of the moth which has yet met our eye. Only be carefull that there are no moths in the furs when put away, and it will be impossible for them to get in if the necessary care is taken. But to the advice:

Most of our insects are very hardy, caring little for wind and weather, and will never "die of aromatic pain." We once packed some small skins in the centre of a cask of tobacco leaves and stems, but the miller went there, deposited her eggs and the furs were ruined. This shows that they are not at all delicate and care nothing for tobacco. Expensive cedar closets are frequently constrated with the idea that the rather pleasant odor of the cedar is sufficiently disagreeable to the moth to keep her away from articles of clothing depositied there. This is a mistake. The strongest instinct prompts the miller to seek the means of perpetuating its kind, and no trifling impediment will prevent it. But the preservation of furs, or articles of clothing is perfectly simple, cheap and easy. Shake them well and tie them up in a cotton or linen bag, so that the miller cannot possibly enter, and the articles will not be injured, though the bag is hung in a wood house or garret. This is cheaper than to build cedar closets, and better than to fill the bed clothes and garments with the sickening odor of camphor, tobacco, or any other drug.— Germantown Telegraph.

New Method of exterminating Gophers.

Eds. Prairie Farmer: I will send you my new mode of exterminating the gophers the pest of the prairie, the enemy of our orchards and meadows.

Make a large match of sulphur, tar, sawdust, &c. Dig down where the dirt has lately been thrown up, put down your combustible and fire it, having ready a board with which to cover the hole. Through this board have an auger hole and take your hand bellows and insert the mouth through the board, stopping tight with dirt or something else, and commence blowing. This forces the smoke through the gopher hole, and when it comes to contact with Mr. Digger it is the last of him.

I have not patented this yet, so you can try it and will know of its utility by the time I come along.---A. Subscriber.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefore until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter the person making such entry--or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benfit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the track books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provision of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person, to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver; Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United states, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United states, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. FOOT,
President pro tem. of the senate.

Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United states.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 15th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effective from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commissions, at the time of entry, one per cent, upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefore issued as the basis of a patent.

The third section provides that in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the preemption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon preemption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants in establishing preemption or homestead rights.

The sixth section provides that where a preemptor has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such service is unable to appear at the district land office to make before the register or receiver the affidavits required by the thirteenth section of the preemption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavit and making final proof and entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preemptor is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the state of California are to collect and receive fifty per cent in addition to the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE

ST. PAUL PRESS,

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Is universally admitted to be the

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Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city, town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

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Because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

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Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

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Twenty or more copies each, one year	1 50

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PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Advertisement for 1864!

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CHICAGO Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are actustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future,—we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves. Our paper was started now nearly a year since, to meet the obvious necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis. To the attainment of this end we have devoted all our energies and our continued success (which has far exceeded our expectations) emboldens us to reckon largely upon the future. What our paper is it will speak for itself to those who will carefully examine its various departments. Those who have not an opportunity to do this are respectfully referred to any of its numerous patrons whose advertising favors are and have been displayed in its columns.

We have differed somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domains of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various other subjects which is new, interesting and worthy to be read. We have carefully avoided all common place matter and shall continue to do so; but our best efforts will be given to maintain our reputation as a standard Commercial authority and a promoter of pure morals, harmless mirth, enlightened literature and reliable agricultural news.

It will be perceived that we have often quoted largely from those excellent agricultural papers, the "American Agriculturist and the "Working Farmer," both of New York city. With their kind permission we shall continue to do so, as we know of no papers in this country or elsewhere more worthy of reference. No good farmer should be without them and none will when they come to know their value. At the same time we read all other standard American as well as Foreign Agricultural publications, and when we find anything new and striking, we give it place in our columns.

And now may we ask of Western Merchants that in their business arrangements for 1864 they include a subscription to the CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Our Commercial Editor is, by the unanimous consent of Chicago Merchants, considered without a superior in his department, having had many years experience with the daily papers here and elsewhere, in addition to whose comprehensive reports leading merchants in every branch of trade have kindly volunteered to keep us accurately posted. Our reports of the New York and Boston markets are from the best sources and are of themselves worth far more than a subscription to our paper. In this department we have no Western rivals.

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The Lady's Friend.

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TERMS

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CHA'S MINOT,
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19tf

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19

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864!

THE PIONEER Newspapers of Minnesota!

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

DAILY PIONEER,

(Established in 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1859.)

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[illegible] May 1854. [illegible]

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THE PIONEER is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, THE PIONEER will labor to unite into a single organization the whole loyal sentiment of the country, so that the general voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a [illegible] country, of a constitution vindicated and of laws obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

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7tf

The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1. WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 18 1864. NO. 29.

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Office in Blue Earth River Bank Building, next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one yerr - - - - - $1,50
Ten copies " " - - - - - 12,50
For any term less than 6 moths, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in.	1 sq	2 sq	3 sq	¼ col.	½ col.	1 col
1 week	1,00	1,50	2,50	3,00	5,50	10,00
1 m'nth	2,50	4,00	6,00	7,00	12,00	20,00
3 m'ns	3,50	5,00	8,00	10,00	16,00	25,00
6 m'ns	5,00	8,00	12,00	15,00	24,00	35,00
9 m'ths	8,00	11,00	16,00	20,00	30,00	50,00
1 year.	10,00	14,00	20,00	25,00	40,00	70,00

Ten lines or less make one square.

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged for accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their businers. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates.

Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares bargained for.

Legal advertisements inserted at the the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not detayable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit.

Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates.

J. L, CHRISTIE,
Publisher and proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE NO. 27.
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The Regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

—OFFICERS—

J. L. WEIR, W. M. D H. MORSE, J. D.
GEO. A. WEIR, S. W. GEO. K. MOULTON, Sec'y.
S. S. WILTSIE, J. W. H. T. STODDARD, Treas'r.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D. T. W. JENNESS, Tyler.

OFFICIALS OF FARIBAULT COUNTY.

Sheriff—W. J. C. ROBERTSON. Co. Att'y—A. C. DUNN,
Tres'r—WM. DUSTIN, Judge—AMOS PRESTON,
Auditor—A. BONWELL, Court Com.—A. PRESTON,
Register—T. A. KEISTER, Coroner—WM. A. WAY.

— District Court of this District meets at Blue Earth City on the 3d Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Winnebago City District.

J. H. WELCH, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. C. EASTON,
DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS!

LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J W B WELLCOME, M D,
Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-filled, first class Drug Store.

OZIAS C HEALY,
Proprietor of Grapeland House, in the post office building, Grapeland, Faribault County, Minnesota, ten miles east of Winnebago City, on the Wilton, Owatonna and St. Marys route. Plenty of oats and good stabling

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased the Hotel Building formerly kept by Messrs. Law & Deudon, is now prepared to accommodate the Travelling Public with the best the country affords. A good Barn is attached to the premises.
C. S. KIMBALL.

N. B.—Having sold my Blacksmith Shop, it becomes necessary for me to close up all outstanding accounts at once. All those knowing themselves indebted to me, will confer a favor by settling up immediately.
Oct. 28.

CLIFTON HOUSE.
Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, - - - - - - - - - MINNESOOA.
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling with attentive Ostlers. 19y1

JO: L. WEIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
General Land Agent;
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.
Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. 1tf

MANKATO HOUSE,
Mankato, Minnesota,
BURT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Will attend to professional business throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.
Attorneys & Counselors at Law.
MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business intrusted to their care.
J. A. WILLARD. - - 21y1 - - S. F. BARNEY

N. L. COON,
Physician and Surgeon,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now holds himself ready to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at ALL hours.

All persons employing me are expected to settle for the same on or before the expiration of three months No deviation from this rule.

Office at Moulton's Store.
1tf N. L. COON, M. D.

R. B. JOHNSON,
Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
Leather and Findings
Repairing done to order.
Ready Made Boys' and Youths' Boots on hand.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER!
WILLIAM BALLANDI,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Faribault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS,
What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.

He warrants all his work to be as represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 3d, 1863. 2tf

NEW
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLEBEN ON DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY
ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner.
EDMUND HECKMAN.
Mankato. 20y1 Dec. 4th, 186

J. D. JONES,
Harness and Saddle Maker
Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE
MANKATO - - - - MINN.
Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Mankato, March 16 1864, 21y1

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.
HARTFORD,
PHOENIX
MERCHANTS—Fire Ins. Co's.
CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by
JOHN N, HALL
21y1 Resident Agent.

D. BURDSELL,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Of Faribault County Minn.
RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders by mail should be directed to Verona, Post office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done.
I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 24tf.

CHAS. HEILBORN.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE,
of every variety.
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand
WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 21y1

P. B. SPARROW.
Dealer in
STOVES,
Hardware, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.
MANKATO, - - 21y1 - MINN

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY, new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 23v

Blooded Stock.
For Sale!
I HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood Durham Bulls for sale.
A. B. BALCOM.
Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

Scales
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33y

Blanks, WE have just printed a new lot of Justices blanks

TAX NOTICE.

THE following is the list of lands and Town Lots in the county of Martin, State of Minnesota, upon which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1863:

Description.	Sec.	Town	Range.	Tax
west hrlf of the s w qr.	24	103	29	
east half south east quarter	23	103	29	9,41
s hf s e qr and e hf s w qr	25	103	29	9,49
lots 4 n 6 a n w qr s e qr	29	103	30	8,35
lots 2 3 and 8	19	102	30	10,03
lots 7 and 8	31	102	30	
n w qr s w qr	32	102	30	10,32
n e qr n e qr and lot 1	23	102	30	
n w qr n w qr and lot one	24	102	30	14,30
n part s e qr s e qr & e part of n part of lot 4	8	102	30	3,57
ten acres in lot 4	8	102	30	1,48
w hf s e qr & e hf of s w qr	5	102	30	8,80
lot four	17	102	30	
lots one and two	20	102	30	15,73
block one	8	102	30	,18
block two	8	102	30	,18
block three	8	102	30	,11
block four	8	102	30	,11
block five	8	102	30	,13
block six	8	102	30	,13
block seven	8	102	30	,14
block eight	8	102	30	,16
block nine	8	102	30	,16
block ten	8	102	30	,16
block eleven	8	102	30	,16
block twelve	8	102	30	,16
block thirteen	8	102	30	,14
blocks 14 15 16 17 18	8	102	30	,71
blocks 19 and twenty	8	102	30	,29
east half block twenty one	8	102	30	,99
e hf block 22 and 23	8	102	30	,33
e hf & s hf of w hf block 24	8	102	30	,98
blocks 25 26 27	8	102	30	1.26
w hf s w qr.	30	102	29	4.68
n hf n e qr e hf n w qr	25	103	do	8,80
w hf n w qr, n w qr s w qr & n e qr n e qr	do	do	do	
	26	do	do	8,80
s w qr s w qr	25	do	do	8,80
s e qr n e qr. e hf s e qr	26	do	do	
w hf n e qr, & w hf s e qr	do	do	do	8.80
e hf n w qr, & s e s w qr	do	do	do	8,80
w hf n w qr & w hf s w qr	do	do	do	8,80
n w qr n e qr, n hf n w qr, s e of n w qr	27	do	do	8,80
e hf n w qr & lot 3	24	102	30	7,98
lots 1 and 16	31	do	do	6,51
s e qr	do	104	do	6,13
s e qr and lots 5 6	19	do	do	
n e of s w qr & w hf s w qr	30	do	do	6,94
lot 3	7	103	do	
n e of s w qr & w hf s w qr	8	do	do	5,57
s w qr n e qr s hf n w qr and n w qr s w qr	33	104	do	6.49
s e qr	1	103	29	6,31
s e qr n e pr, & n e of s e qr	33	104	30	
s hf n w qr	34	do	do	6.36
n s qr	3	103	29	5.76
n hf s w qr s hf n w qr	34	104	do	5.76
s e qr s w qr and lot 5	30	do	32	} 6,82
lot 6	25	do	33	
n hf n w qr	31	do	32	
e hf n w qr, lots 1 2	32	do	30	6,84
n part s e of n w qr & lot 1 and part lot 2	8	103	do	3.36
lots 3 4 5	5	do	do	5,94
42 06-100 acres of s p lot 6	17	do	do	1,82
n hf s e qr e hf n w qr	14	104	29	5,76
n e qr	23	do	do	5,91
n w qr	do	do	do	5,91
n e qr	24	do	do	5,76
n e qr	do	do	do	5.76
n w qr	do	do	do	5,76
s e qr	25	do	do	5,76
n e qr	do	do	do	5,76
n w qr	31	do	do	5,76
s e qr	34	do	do	5,76
s w qr n e qr & s e qr n w qr				
n w qr s e qr n e qr s w qr	3	103	31	5,76
s e qr	4	do	do	5,76
lot 5 & s e of s w qr	10	do	33	
lots 7 8 9	12	do	do	6,75
lots 3 5 6 10 11	do	do	do	
lot 2	13	do	do	6,39
n w qr	2	104	29	6,41
s e qr	3	do	do	5,76
s w qr	3	do	do	5,76
n e qr	10	do	do	5,76
n w qr	do	do	do	5,76
n e qr	11	do	do	5,76
s e qr	do	do	do	5 76
s w qr	do	do	do	5,76
n w qr	12	do	do	6,39
s w qr	do	do	do	5,76
s e qr	do	do	do	5 76
n e qr	13	do	do	5,76
s w qr	do	do	do	5.76
n e qr	14	do	do	5.76
n w qr	do	do	do	5.76
w hf n e qr, e hf n w qr	13	103	do	5,76
w hf s w qr	do	do	do	
e hf s e qr	14	do	do	5.76
n hf n e qr n hf n w qr	33	104	30	5,75
s part s e qr, part lot 2	8	103	do	
lot 2	7	do	do	2.32
s hf n e qr, s hf n w qr	1	do	31	6,31
n hf n w qr	12	do	29	3,15
n w qr n w qr	1	do	do	
n hf n e qr	2	do	do	4,33
s e qr	25	104	do	5,76
s e qr	33	do	do	5,76
s e qr	1	do	do	5,76
lots 2 3 and n part lot 4	29	101	30	4,00
lots 12 13 17	19	do	do	
lot 9	30	do	30	6.56
lot 1	29	do	do	2.97
5 acers of s part lot 2	31	do	do	,31
n w qr s w qr	8	do	do	
lot 1 2	7	do	do	6.87
e hf n e qr and lot 4	32	do	do	8,20
n hf s w qr and lots 1 2	7	do	29	
lots 1 2	12	do	30	12.30
lots 1 6 7 and s w qr s e qr	17	do	31	9,94
lots 2 6 7	20	do	do	15,60
lot 3	6	do	30	1,55
s w qr n w qr	17	do	do	
s e qr n e qr and lots 1 2	18	do	do	6,56
lots 7 10 12	do	do	do	4,98
lots 3 4	19	do	do	
lot 1	30	do	do	8.22

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the several tracts of real property or Town lots contained in the foregoing list, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty charged thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fairmont, in said county of Martin, on the first Monday of June next, the same being the 6th day of June 1864, by the county Treasurer of said county unless such taxes and penalty be paid before that time.

WM. W. CARRINGTON,
Auditor of Martin County, Minnesota.

NOTE:—The abreviations in the foregoing Tax List are as follows:—n s e w for North South East and West respectively; q or qr for quarter; h or hf for half.

SELECT POETRY.

Brave Boys are They.

Heavily falls the rain,
Wild are the breezes tonight,
But 'neath the roof, the hours as they fly
Are happy, and gay and bright
Gathering round our fire side,
Though it be summer time.
We sit and talk of brothers abroad
Forgetting the mid-night chime.

Brave boys are they,
Gone at their country's call
And yet, and yet, we cannot forget,
That many brave boys must fall.

Under the homestead roof,
Nestled so cozy and warm
While soldiers sleep with little or naught,
To shelter them from the storm;
Resting on grassy couches,
Pillowed on hillocks damp,
Of soldiers fare how little we know
Till brothers are in the camp.

Brave boys are they, &c.

Thinking no less of them,
But loving our country the more,
We sent them forth to fight for the flag,
Their father's before them bore,
Though the great tear drop started,
This was our parting trust;
God bless you boys, we'll welcome you home
When rebels are in the dust.

Brave boys are they, &c.

May the bright wings of love,
Guard them wherever they roam,
The time has come when brothers must fight
And sisters must pray at home.
Oh! the dread field of battle,
Soon to be strewn with graves,
If brothers fall then bury them where
Our banner in triumph waves.

Brave boys are they, &c.

Growler's Income Tax.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

My neighbor Growler, an excitable man by the way, was particularly excited over his "income Tax" or, as he called it, his "War Tax" He has never liked the war--thought it unnecessary and wicked; the work of politicians. This fighting of brother against brother was a terrible thing in his eye If you asked him who began the war? who struck at the nation's life? if self defence was not a duty? he would reply with vague generalities, made up with partisan trickly sentences, which he had learned without comprehending their just significance.

Growler came in upon me the other day, flourishing a square piece of blue writing paper, quite moved from his equanimity.

"There it is! Just so much robbery! Stand and deliver, is the word.--Pistols and bayonets! Your money or your life!"

I took the piece of paper from his hand and read:

Philadelphia, Sept 7, 1863.
"Richard Growler, Esq.,
Dr. to John Riley,
Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. For tax on income for the year 1862, as per return made to the Assessor of the District, - - - $43.21
Received payment,
JOHN M. RILEY, Col."

"You're all right." I said smiling.

"I'd like to know what you mean by all right!" Growler was just a little offended at my way of treating this very serious in his eyes I mean. "I've been robbed of forty three dollars and twenty-one cents.' he continued 'Do you say that is all right? A minion of the Government has put his hand into my pocket and taken just so much of my property. Is that all right?'

'The same thing may be set forth in very different language,' I replied. Let me state the case.'

'Very well—state it!" said Growler, dumping himself into a chair, and looking as ill-humored as possible.

'Instead of being robbed,' said I, 'you have been protected in your property and person, and guaranteed all the high privileges of citizenship, for the paltry sum of forty-three dollars and twenty one cents, as your share of the cost of protection.'

'Oh, that's only your way of putting the case,' retorted Growler, dropping a little from his high tone of indignation.

'Let me be more particular in my putting the case. Your income is from the rent of property?'

'Yes.'

'What would it have cost you to defend your property from the army of Gen. Lee, recently driven from our State by National soldiers?'

'Cost me?' Growler looked at me in a kind of maize, as though he thought me half in jest.

'Exactly! What would it have cost you? Lee, if unopposed, would certainly have reached this city, and held it; and if your property had been of any use to him, or any of his officers or soldiers it would have been appropriated without so much saying--By your leave, sir? Would forty-three dollars and twenty one cents have covered this damage? Perhaps not. Possibly, you might have lost from one half to two-thirds of what you might be worth.'

Growler was a trifle bewildered at this way of putting the case. He looked puzzled.

'You have a store on South wharvest!' said I.

'Yes.'

'What has kept the Alabama or the Florida from running up the Delaware and burning the whole city front? Do you have forts and ships of war for the protection of your property? If not, who provides them! They are provided and you are safe. What is your share of expense for a whole year? Just forty three dollars and twenty-one cents? It sounds like a jest!'

Growler did not answer. So I kept on.

But for our immense armies in the field, and navy on the water, this rebellion would have succeeded. What then? Have you ever pondered the future of this country in such an event? Have you thought of your own position; of the loss or gain to yourself? How long do you think we would be at peace with England or France, if the nation were dismembered, and a hostile confederation established on our Southern border? Would our war tax be less than now? Would life and property be more secure? Have you not an interest in our great army and navy, as well as I and every other member of the Union? Does not your safety as well as mine lie in their existence? Are they not, at this very time, the conservators of everything we hold dear as men and citizens? Who equips and pays this army? Who builds and furnishes these ships? Where does the enormous sums of money required come from? It is the nation's work—the people aggregated into power and munifience, and so irresistible in might—unconquerable. Have you no heart swellings of pride in this magnificent exhibition of will and strength? No part in the nation's glory? No eager helping hand to stretch forth?'

'Growler was silent still.

'There was no power in you or me to check the wave of destruction that was launched by parricidal hands against us. If unresisted, by the nation as an aggregate power, it would have swept in desolation over the whole land. Traitors in our midst and traitors moving in arms against us, would have united to destroy our beautiful fabric of civil liberty. The Government, which dealt with all good citizens so kindly and gently, that not one in a thousand felt its touch beyond the weight of a feather, would have been subverted; and who can tell under what iron rule we might have fallen for a time, or how many years of bloody strife would have elapsed before that civil liberty which ensured the greatest good to the greatest number would have been again established? But the war of destruction was met—nay hurled back upon the enemies who sought our ruin.--We yet dwell in safety. Your property is secure. You still gather your annual income, protected in all your rights and privileges by the national arm. And what does the nation assess to you as your share in the cost of this security? Half your property? No--not a farthing of that property! Only a small percentage of your income from that property! Just forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents! Pardon me for saying it, friend Growler, but I am more than half ashamed of you.'

'And seeing the way you put the case, I am more than half ashamed of myself,' he answered, frankly. 'Why, taking your view, this is about the cheapest investment I ever made.'

'You certainly get more for your money than in any other line of expenditure. Yesterday I had a letter from an old friend living in the neighborhood of Carlisle. The rebels took from him six fine horses, worth two hundred a piece; six cows and oxen, and over two hundred bushels of grain. And not content with plundering him, they burnt down a barn, which had cost him nearly two thousand dollars. But for the army raised and equipped by the nation, in support of which you and I are taxed so slightly, we might have suffered as severely. How much do you think it cost in money for the protection we have enjoyed in this particular instance?

'A million of dollars, perhaps?'

'Nearer ten millions of dollars. From the time our army left the Rappahannock, until the battle of Gettysburg its cost to the government could scarcely have been less than the sum I have mentioned. Of this sum, your proportion could not be over three or four dollars; and for that trifle your property, may be your life, was held secure.'

'No more of that, if you please,' said Growler, showing some annoyance. 'You are running this thing into the ground. I was quarrelling with my best friend. I was striking at the hand that gave me protection. If my war tax next year should be a hundred dollars instead of forty three, I will pay it without a murmur.'

'Don't say without a murmur, friend Growler.'

'What then?'

'Say gladly, as a means of safety.'

'Put it as you will,' he answered, folding up Collector Riley's receipt, which he still held in his hand, and bowing himself out.

Not many days afterwards, I happened to hear some one grumbling in my neighbor's presence about his income tax. Growler scarcely waited to hear him through My lesson was improved in his hands. In significant phrase, he 'pitched into' the offender, and read him a lecture so much stronger than mine, that I felt myself thrown quite into the shade.

'You have been assessed fifty-eight dollars,' he said in his excited way—"fifty eight dollars! One would think, from the noise you make about it, that you had been roobbed of half you were worth. Fifty-eight dollars for security at home and protection abroad? Fifty-eight dollars as your share in the cost of defence against an enemy that, if unopposed will desolate our homes, and destroy our government! Already it has cost the nation for your safety and mine over a thousand millions of dollars and you are angry because it asks for your little part of the expense. Sir, you are not worthy of the name of an American citizen!'

That's hard talk, Growler, and I won't bear it?' said the other.

'It's true talk, and you'll have to bear it!' was retorted. 'Fretting over the mean little sum of fifty eight dollars! Thousands and tens of thousand have given their lives, that you and I might dwell in safety. I know mothers who have given their sons, and wives who have given their husbands --sons and husbands who will never more return! They are with the dead. Sir, you are dishonoring yourself in the eyes of all men. A grumbler over his paltry war tax-- for shame!'

I turned off, saying, in my thought: "So much good done! My reclaimed sinner has become a preacher of righteousness.'

A BIG HOG.—They've got down in Cortland Co., N. Y., an old farmer, noted for his greediness, who succeeded by accident in raising a very large hog. It was soon noised abroad, and the people in that vicinity began to call on the old man to see the monstrosity. A gentleman was stopping awhile in the village, who hearing so much of the pecine, desired to see the sight, and having obtained directions as to the locality, started for the spot.— Arrived there, he met the old gentleman, and inquired about the "animaile." The old fellow said:

"Waal, yes, I've got such a crittur, mity big un, but I guess I'll have tu charge you about a chillin' for lookin' at him."

The stranger looked at the old man for a minute or so, pulled out the desired coin, and started to go off.

"Hold on," says the old man, 'don't you want to see the hog?'

'No,' said the stranger, 'I've seen as big a hog as I want to see!'

A gallant officer in one of the Iowa regiments, who never quailed under the fire of rebel bullets, fell an easy victim to a pair of bright eyes, whose owner wore a beautiful apron, bearing the emblem of our country's flag, and who was waiting on the Iowa boys at a festival lately given them on their return home. The Colonel wishing to make the acquaintance of the lady remarked, "That is a pretty apron you wear, Miss" "Yes," said the maiden, "this is my flag." "I have fought many a hard battle under that flag," rejoined the Colonel, "Not this flag, sir," indignantly exclaimed the beauty, as she swept away, leaving the gallant son of Mars perfectly dumbfounded.

A merchant lately advertised for a clerk who could bear confinement. He received two responses. One from a man who had been seven years in the penitentiary; the other from a lady who had borne nineteen children.

One of the agents of an insurance company in Hartford, in sending a small remittance of $12,000 from the West, the other day, wrote upon the foot of the check, "Good for burns."

A Kentucky schoolmaster wrote and pasted up the following:

"Noties.--No swaring, cussin, or running a bowt luse or hollerin in this scul.'

THE HOMESTEAD

WINNEBACO CITY, MINN.

MAY 18. 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY - - - - - - - - Editor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ We have received a copy of the report of the North Western Soldiers Fair, which was held in Chicago on the last week of October and the first week of November last. It is an able document, and any one reading it will be amply rewarded therefor. A many of the people of this county are holding back, and refusing to donate for fear their donations will not be received because it is not a grand one, we copy the following extracts from said report, showing that small gifts were thankfully received, even in that big city:

"One of the ladies of the fair was called to the door of Bryan Hall by the door-keeper, with the statement 'that an old man out in the ticket office wanted to see her, but did not want to come in.' She immediately obeyed the summons, and there found a venerable white-haired old man, about eighty years old, and bowed with infirmity. He said, 'My wife and I are very poor—we had two sons—they both went in to the army—one was killed on the 'Hatchie, and the other is still in the service—we want to do something for this Fair, but it is so little that we can do, that we are ashamed to propose it.' On being assured that the smallest gifts were acceptable, he continued, 'We have a few chickens, and if they will do you any good, I will kill four, and bring them to-morrow, all cooked. My wife who, old as she is, is a good cook will dress them, and roast them herself.' Tickets of admission for himself and wife were given him, and grateful and kind words from the warm heart of the lady made his withered face to glow with pleasure, albeit his eyes were dim with tears. The next day at dinner time, he came again, with the nicely roasted fowls in a basket, covered with a snowy napkin. 'I wish, lady,' he said, 'that my gift was a thousand times more valuable, but it is all I have.

Here is another very good hint for the young folks. Do not say that you can do nothing for the poor and suffering soldiers:

"A little girl in Mankato, Minn., sent $10---one for every year of her brief life. Two little sisters from West Chicago, gave $1,35, which they had saved and begged since they had first heard of the Fair."

And again it says:

"Among the articles sent from Lake Superior, was a basket woven by a soldier boy, with the aid of only one foot and hand, the other limbs having been lost in the battles of the country"

Dear reader have you done even this much for this noble cause?

"A paper called the 'Free Homestead' published at Winnebago City, edited by H. W. Holley, Receiver in the U. S. Land Office there, bands the exithet of "copperhead" over us pretty freely. We expect such Treasury thieves and hirelings of Old Abe to call us hard names for exposing their treason, concealed under the cloak of patriotism. Christ was crucified for denouncing wickedness which, compared to the sins of the party in power, would have sank into nothingness. Crucify! crucify! was the cry of the Jews. Copperhead! copperhead! is the cry of the Abilition—Republican thieves.—St. Peter Statesman.

We remember what old Dr. Foster said when Aaron Goodrich Esq., was appointed Secretary of Legation to Belgium. "It is a good thing for Goodrich," said the Doctor, "but a devil of a joke on Belgium" So we think the 'Strtesman's' reference to Christ may be flattering to him of the Statesman, but rather of a joke on Christianity.

☞ There has been a call made for a Convention to be held at Cleveland Ohio on the 31st inst., to take into consideration the nominating a candidate against "Old Abe' for the next President. If those in the Union party opposed to Mr. Lincoln's nomination, cannot beat him in the Baltimore Convention, they had better not play the role of secession from the party. If they do they do they will go up Salt River higher than said stream has ever been navigable before.

☞ At the late battles in Virginia 12,000 men were killed and wounded on the Union side Think of how much good the efforts of Soldiers Aid Societies throughout the country will do to these poor fellows. Think of it and then throw in liberally to aid the good cause. Other great battles are can'to be fought soon, and every dollar by the time be raised will be needed.

scriber.

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE—Do not forget that this is the last week prior to the Soldiers Fair. Every one must be up and doing. Hand in your donations "Well," some will say, "what shall I give?" Do not stop to ask the question, give whatever you have got; it is not for us to say what it shall be. But for your enlightenment, we will name over a very few of the thousand and one articles that would be acceptable, to wit: corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions beets, cabbage, eggs, butter, lard, chickens, pigs (a good nice roaster would be splendid,) cows, speep, colts, and many other similar productions from the farmer. Let the mechanic bring some article of his own invention, and the ladies make up something nice for the table If this is done we'll bet a hat that we will go ahead of any town (in proportion to our wealth) in the State. There's not a family in the county, but has got some one of these articles, all of which are useful and will sell readily. Bring 'em along!

PETTY MEANNESS--The ladies who are getting up the Soldiers Fair in this place, wishing to obtain a flag to hang across the room for a curtain, (this town not having one large enough to answer the purpose) were informed that the citizens of Shelbyville had one that would answer. They accordingly appointed a gentleman to go and obtain the use of it for the occasion. He went, and on his reward was informed that the said flag cost the enormous sum of twenty odd dollars, and that the said ladies could not have it. We did not suppose there were any person or persons in this State that would refuse the use of a flag for such an occasion such a class of people are a disgrace to any State, and are not worthy the name of Americans.

"The Winnebago editor having formerly been troubles me to the politicians of the State, they secured for him a place in the land office with the understanding that he should keep quiet."—Blue Earth Advocate

We will merely say for Bro. Carr's benefit, as well as the few that read his sheet, that the above is an unmittigated lie. We are not quite so easily bought as all that comes too. Bro. Carr you are too well known to have any one believe your lies If the punishment for liars, as laid down in the big book are to be strictly carried out, we cannot help feeling sorry for Carr.

☞ We see by the papers that the ladies of Belle Plaine have given a festival for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, the receipts of which foot up the nice little sum of sixty four dollars. Good for Belle Plaine. How much shall we of Winnebago raise? We certainly must not let Belle Plaine get ahead of us. In order to prevent this, every man, woman and child, must turn out on the 25th inst. and contribute their mite. If this is done we shall surpass them, which would be a big feather in our hat, living as we do away up country. Come one, come all!

☞ An effort is being made in the Eastern Cities among the ladies to get up a society pledged to abstain during the war, from wearing or buying imported fabrics. Here is where the advantage comes in of living out west. We have no need or desire for imported fabrics here. Common calico at say 28 cts per yard, is plenty costly enough for us

---

☞ We see by the St. Peter papers that one day last week a fire broke out in the flouring mill of Col. Pratt of that place The fire had got such headway ere it was discovered, that all attempts to extinguish it proved useless, and the building, works and some $5,000 worth of flour and grain was consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks in the engine room, that being the place where it commenced. There being no insurance upon the property, the loss, some $30,000, will fall very heavily upon Mr. Pratt.

☞ Bro. Carr says he never has misunderstandings with his advertising patrons. If this be true, why did the Blue Earth and Mankato stage company order their advertisement discontinued?

☞ Four veterans of the old Minnesota First, having been mustered out of the service, after serving three years, passed through this place on Thursday last hunting homesteads for themselves. They intend locating in Jackson county. Pretty good men to go on to the frontier. The heroes of 20 battles will not be likely to be run off by Indians.

"Cousin Henry last week invented an ingenious method of killing sheep.'—Advocate:

Oh no, Carr, we give you now, as we did then, all credit, right, title and interest to said 'invention' as you term it. You are the only man we ever heard of, that was filthy enough to secure a patent to such an 'invention.'

☞ Congress has passed the bill giving $1,300,000 to the sufferers by the Indian raid.

☞ It is expected that Captain Baily's Co., 6th Regiment Minn Volunteers, now stationed at Fairmount, will be here on the 25th, the day of the Fair. The boys will give us a specimen of their drill. This will be worth seeing.

☞ The boys of this town are to favor us with a concert and Ethiopian performance on Friday evening, May 27th The proceeds of the entertainment they propose giving to the Soldiers Aid Society. When shows are given for such purposes, every one ought to attend. Be sure to go and see them.

LATEST NEWS.

Washington May 10. It is believed from reports which have reached here to night, that there was no general engagement yesterday, but as heavy firing was heard this morning at Acquia Creek, in the direction of Spottsylvania C. H., the contest must have been renewed.

Our forces are within seven miles of the latter place.

Large numbers of wounded are reaching Fredericksburg, and many officers wounded are expected to arrive at Washington to-morrow.

Burnside on Monday began an attack on the left with great fury, and with an encourageing degree of success. He had a fight the day before, in which to use his own words, "we whipped old Longstreet.

Our army could not be in a more cheerful condition. All men are sanguine of success, and count the days when we shall enter the rebel capital.

Lee lately issued an order for supplies in which he said communications with Richmond were cut off and it was impossible to furnish men with stores

Hill's corps had no rations issued for three days Lee enjoins upon his men the necessity of capturing supplies from the Yankees. Up to this moment they have not captured a single wagon.

New York, May 11. [Special to Herald] It is probable that Butler had another severe battle yesterday.

It is likely also a great battle between Union gunboats, and rebel iron clads commenced yesterday. There are five Union and three rebel iron clads expected to take part in the fight.

Washington, May 11. Nothing has been received here of any reverse to Grant's army.

The rumor prevailed in the army yesterday that Lee was about crossing the North Anna river.

Washington May 11. All was quiet along the lines until this evening when it was thought the rebels were falling back, or that Lee had already gone to Richmond to meet Smith who was reported close there. Therefore a move was determined on, and at 5 p. m. the entire army moved forward.

The right crossed a branch of the river Po, and drove a light battery off posted to defend a small bridge.

Warren's front and Hancock's left had a lively engagement with the rebels, who threw shot and shell from a battery in the woods. The rebels were finally driven back about three fourths of a mile, and at dark firing ceased.

It is believed that Longstreets corps was the only one which opposed our progress while Lee was attending to Smith.

A rebel cavalry brigade was reported as having been seen on the north side of the Rapidan river on Monday.

The World's special says Lee's entire army was on Monday on the south bank of Glady river, between that and the river Po His right stretched nearly to the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, which he seems desirous of reaching to obtain supplies or secure his safety We have taken more prisoners in Lee's retreat than during Thursday and Friday's battles.

All information in Grant's possession is of a most favorable character, showing clearly Lee's retreat beyond Spottsylvania.

[Times special.] It is reported that Grant has flanked Lee both on the right and left. A terrible battle occurred yesterday. Lee was Driven across the South Anna river. Grant is still in pursuit.

Headquarters Army Potomac, May 10th 1864. [Tribune's special.] Our loss in the battle of Sunday and yesterday will probably amount to 2,500.

Gens. Grant and Meade were at the front last night, personally superintending Hancock's attack After dispatching our special messenger last evening, a heavy cannonading was opened on the rebels occupying Spottsylvania C H. Under cover of this fire Hancock crossed the little river Po, and pushed the rebels beyond the town.

Washington, May 13.—The following has just been received by Senator Nesmith, from Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac It brings positive information from the front as late as noon yesterday:

"We have made a ten strike to day. Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over 4,000 prisoners and 25 guns and is still fighting.

"Everybody is fighting and has been for eight days. We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more. Our loss heavy—can't say how many. If Augur's force were here now, we could finish them to day

"Hancock captured Gen. Ned Johnson and two other Gens. besides a lot of lower grade The resolution of the army is firm—you may bet your "pile" on it.

"Grant is a giant and a hero in war but all our generals are gallant and as to the men, the world never has better

Yours, in haste.

"(Signed) INGALLS.

"Spotsylvania Court House May 12'

Washington, May 13—The Republican extra has the following:

Gen. Grant has sent a dispatch to the President, which was received last night, announcing in terms of characteristic modesty that he moved on the enemy's works again at Spotsylvania Court House on Thursday morning, the 12th, at daylight.

Gen Burnside and Gen Hancock were making grand and impetuous charges with the bayonet by corps, surprising the enemy and creating the wildest consternation in his ranks, crushing Lee's right centre and hurling his entire line back with awful slaughter a distance of seven miles.

Grant remained master of the field, with all the rebel dead and wounded.

The route of the rebels was complete. Details hereafter

Philadelphia, May 13.—The Evening Telegraph has a dispatch that Gen Crawford in command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was captured by the rebels on Tuesday Col. S. W. Jackson 11th Penn., Reserves, is now in command of the division The Reserves have met with heavy losses.

Washington, May 13 2:30 P. M.

To Gen. Jno A. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant has just been received. It is as follows:

"Spotsylvania Court House, May 12.

The eighth day of battle closes with between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including twenty general officers and over thirty pieces of artillery.

The rebels are obstinate and seem to have here their last ditch.

We have lost no ordanance and not even a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnston's), one brigade (Cobb's) and one regiment (entire) of the enemy."

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.

11 o'clock—Despatch arrived this moment announcing the capture of 7000 prisoners and 30 guns. Cattle still progressing--6th corps in left of second has moved into battle, and are pushing the enemy. Warren's 5th corps moved up to its support on the right. Battle becoming general, nearly all our artillery engaged, and clanger of guns, whistle of grape and solid shot our musketry and explosion of enemy's shells filled the forest with awful tumult.--Shells burst around me while I write.

Terrific firing has been announced on the left near Grant's headquarters. The battle is going on with terrible energy, and our success is said to be certain. Prisoners are constantly coming in.

The following is a dispatch sent by Gen Hancock this morning:

Near Spottsylvania, C H, May 12.

I have captured from thirty to forty guns. I have finished up Johnson, and am now going into Elwell.

[Signed] W. S. HANCOCK.

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY WRITES: "At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds etc. etc." "Brown's Bronchial Troches," should be in every soldier's knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

Diarrhœa and Dysentary will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS Their use in India and Crimea, saved thousands of British Soldiers. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditon of an indenture of Mortgage, executed by Lorenzo D. Stacy of Mankato, County of Blue Earth and State of Minnesota to Henry J. Devlin of the town Co. and State aforesaid, bearing date the fifth day of April in the year A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of Faribault county, State of Minnesota on the sixth day of August in the year A. D. 1858 at 9 o'clock in the evening in book F of mortgages on pages 325 and 326, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith and executed by said Lorenzo D. Stacy to said Henry J. Devlin, payable the 20th day of May after date, with interest after said 20th day of May, and whereas said Henry J. Devlin for a valuable consideration did on the 16th day of February A. D. 1859, by an instrument in writing duly sell and assign to James S. Eckles the said promissory note and mortgage, which assignment has been duly recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of said county of Faribault and whereas there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice including interest, the sum of two hundred and twenty seven dollars, and no part thereof has been paid and no suit at law has been commenced for the recovery thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity with the statutes in such case made and provided the premises described in said mortgage to wit, the east half of the north east quarter of section seven [7] township [103] one hundred and three north, range No. [27] west, lying and being in Faribault county State of Minnesota will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Faribault by the sheriff of said county, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of July in the year 1864 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to satisfy the amount then due on said promissory note and mortgage, together with the taxes which shall then be due on said mortgaged premises and the costs and expenses of sale allowed by law, together with the sum of Five dollars solicitors fees, provided to be paid by the terms of said mortgage on foreclosure thereof.

Dated May 18th 1864

JAMES S. ECKLES assignee of said mortgagor.

E. P. FREEMAN att'y for assignee 29w5

RED LION!

RED LION will stand the ensuing season for the improvement of Stock, at the following named places:—at J. A. Lasher's on Mondays, at Vernon on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Capt. Bigelow's farm one half mile South West of Winnebago City, on Thursdays, at Blue Earth City on Fridays, and at the stable of the proprietor on Saturdays.--TERMS.—To ensure,

SIX DOLLARS.

RED LION'S sire was imported from France to Illinois, in 1852 by Geo. B. Wilson. His dam was a dark Chestnut of the Stockholder breed.

RED LION Jr. (better known as OLD BILL, the Hoyt horse,) is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds.

25m2 P. H. ALLEN.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.
WAREROOMS,
90 S. Clark & 89 Washington st.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Strings, Violins:
Drums: Accordians
Clarinets: Guitars

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

And other Musical Merchandise.

☞ Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Lepsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the Lowest Manufacturers prices.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

Piano Fortes,
Piano Fortes,

Of the following Manufacturers:

WM. KNABE & CO, Baltimore,
BOARDMAN & GRAY, Albany,
A. H GALE & CO., New York,
GABLER & CO., "
HINE & SON, "

ALSO AGENTS FOR

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
Organs & Harmoniums;
Organs & Harmoniums,

DEALERS IN

Piano Stools, Spreads, &c. &c

We have the LARGESS and BEST ASSORTED Stock of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for power and sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable touch, and Beauty of Finish, have by judges, been pronounced unrivalled.

As to the relative merits of our Pianos, we would refer to the certificates of Excellence, in our possession, from THALBERG, GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, GATTER, H VIEUXTEMPS LOUIS STAUB and E. MUZIO, Musical Directors of the Italian Opera, and also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments of our Manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergyman, Teachers and Schools.—Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with despatch.

—Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.
99 S. Clark & 82 Washington St

send for a circular.

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, living two miles west of Winnebago City, on the 2d day of May, one white boar hog, will weigh near 175 pounds. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the property, JOHN B. EDWARDS. 28w3

SHERIFFS SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Faribault. } ss

By virtue of an execution issued out of the district court in and for the county of Faribault sixth Judicial district, dated the 25th day of April A. D. 1864, to me directed and delivered upon a judgment rendered in Justices court on the 4th day of June 1863, in a certain action wherein John Claybaugh was plaintiff, and William Lyon and Byron Cooper were defendants in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants for the sum of forty four dollars and forty two cents, ($44.42) and which said judgment was duly docketed in the office of the clerk of the district court aforesaid, on the 8th day of June A. D. 1863, and upon which judgment there is now due and unpaid the sum of forty four dollars and forty two cents with interest thereon from the 4th fourth day of June A. D. 1863, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit:

The west fractional half of the North west quarter of section seven in town one hundred and three range 28 in the county of Faribault, except three acres out of the north west corner thereof sold to Ella I. Cooper, as the property of William Lyon one of the defendants above named. Now therefore notice is hereby given that I will sell the said hereinbefore described real estate, together with all the right title and interest which the said William Lyon had in and to the same, on the day when said judgment was docketed in my county or at any time thereafter, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder as the law directs, at the front door of Kimball's Hotel in Winnebago city in said county on the 23d day of June A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to satisfy the said execution, together with the costs and expenses of said sale

Dated May 10th 1864.

W. J. C. ROBERTSON
Sheriff of Faribault Co.

ANDREW G. DUNN, att'y for plff. 28w7

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by George H. Goodnow and Laura Goodnow his wife, of the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, to George R. Nelson, dated the tenth (10th) day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Faribault aforesaid on the 29th day of June 1861 at 10 o'clock A. M. in book H of mortgages, on page seventy, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes bearing date on the said 10th day of June A. D. 1861, one of said promissory notes being for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300) due by the terms thereof in one year from the date thereof, made and executed by the said George H. Goodnow to the said George R. Nelson, and which said note was and now is endorsed by Henry T. Stoddard and David H. Morse. And the other of said promissory notes being for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) made and executed by the said George H. Goodnow to the said George R. Nelson and due by the terms thereof in two years from the date thereof, on which said two promissory notes and mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and nine dollars and ninety eight cents ($609.98). And no suit or proceeding at law having been commenced to recover the amount of said promissory notes, or any part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount then due on said promissory notes and mortgage together with the expenses of sale, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Kimball's Hotel in Winnebago City in said county of Faribault, on the second day of June 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The premises described in said mortgage are as follows, viz: the south half of the north west quarter and north half of the south west quarter, of section No five (5) in township one hundred and three (103) N. of range (28) twenty eight west containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, also all that other piece of land commencing at the south east corner of a certain piece of land in the town of Winnebago City known as the lot reserved for mill purposes, as the same appears on the plat of said town on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, thence running west three hundred and fifty feet thence north two hundred and seventy feet thence east three hundred and fifty feet, thence south two hundred and seventy feet to the place of beginning on which said last mentioned piece of land is erected a flouring mill, which, together with all machinery therein is intended to be covered by this mortgage.

Dated at Winnebago City the twentieth day of April A. D. 1864.

GEORGE R. NELSON Mortgagee.
ANDREW G. DUNN, att'y for Mortgagee. 25w7

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

FINCH & THURSTON

INVITE the attention of EVERYBODY to their new stock of

GROCERIES!!

They have now in store a complete assortment of every thing in that line. New Dried

Blackberries. Pitted Cherries,
Peaches, Currants'
Apples, Raisens. Citron,
Prime Figs, Pickles
Hominy, White Fish, Halibut,
Mackerel, Cod Fish.

Golden Syrup!

ORLEANS MOLASSES,

Vinegar. Kerosene oil & Lamps,
WOODEN WARE of ALL KINDS

A fine assortment of

Candies & Nuts.

In fact everything to be found in a GROCERY STORE.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

and the highest market price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRONT STREET

OPPOSITE HICKORY STREET,

MANKATO MINNESOTA.

21y1 FINCH & THURSTON

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jas. Crys in this town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine.—Mr Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now so whoever wants any should contract for them at once. 25t

NOTICE.—The Rev. J. P. Williamson will hold Divine service in this place next Sabbath, the 22d. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At Vandive's School House at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Wanted--a Printer!

Wanted at this office IMMEDIATELY a printer. One that can do Job and Press work preferred, but one with less experience will answer.

☞The Editor being away this week on a visit to Fillmore county, the editorial department is running itself.

☞Come in early on the 25th, and bring your wife and wife's sister, and all the children.

THE "ELEPHANT" HAS ARRIV'.—Moulton and Welch have received their new and complete assortment of Spring and Summer goods. Consisting of all the latest styles and varieties of ladies dress goods, ready made clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes. &c. But we have nt got half space enough in which to tell what they have got. Give them a call and see for yourself.

☞The donations to the Soldiers Fair do not forget, should be handed in to the society before the day of the Fair, so as to be arranged Anything will be thankfully received, and made to count, from a hen's egg up to a full grown cow. Let every one contribute something, the larger the donation the easier you will feel in your conscience.

☞Those who intend donating any thing to the Soldiers Fair should hand such donation in to the committee who have been appointed to receive them, during the present week Do not hang back in this respect The committee do not wish to work all of that day, as they will be obliged to do, if this matter is delayed.

☞It is quite evident that "fair May" has become ashamed of her actions on Tuesday night of last week, as since that time she has been lavishing her sweetest smiles upon us, and doing all in her power to make up for her naughty actions. We will forgive her if she will never repeat the offence.

JUST RECEIVED.—Richardson and Deudon have just received their new stock of Groceries Wines & Liquors, Hardware &c. &c. Persons wishing anything in their line, can do no better than to purchase of them. They keep none but the best, and sell at the lowest figures that man can, and live. When you come to town give them a call.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We see that Edward Bursie has got his lot on main street nicely fenced and set out to fruit and ornamental trees. Your head is level, Ed. Now a sidewalk, and you will be all right.

Also Messrs Dunn and Bollandi have followed suit in this enterprise.

Messrs Richardson & Deudon have finished off their addition very nicely, and are now holding forth in the same.

J H. Welch Esq. has got his new residence on Moulton Street, under headway, and will soon have in completed.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR MAY.—We would call particular attention to the beauty of the steel engravings in this number of the Lady's Friend. "The Lovers," engraved expressly for this number, is both in design and execution. one of the most beautiful engravings that has ever appeared in a magazine. The Fashion Plate—which is of double size, and handsomely colored —is also a charming specimen of its kind. Of the other engravings, we need only say that they are as numerous, varied, and interesting as usual.

Among the reading matter, we note the following articles:

'Deacon Denison's Daughter,' 'Mrs. Jerry June's Fine Original Story,' 'Mable's Mission.' 'The Lovers' by Jean Ingelow, 'Dick's Invitation,' 'Norah's Ghost,' 'After Ten Years,' by Virginia F. Townsend, &c. &c. Every one who does not take the Lady's Friend regularly, should at least send on twenty cents, and have this (May) number forwarded to them

Published by Deacon & Peterson, 318 Walnut St. Philadelphia. $2,00 a year.

GEN. GRANT IN CAMP.

A Sketch of his Personal habits---Incidents in the field.

Correspondence N. Y. Even. Post.

Washington, April 30.—A military friend who has just passed some days at the headquarters in Culpepper has given me an account of his visit and of the habits of the Lieutenant General that I am glad to transcribe. General Grant messes with his staff in a house in the village; and at his table sits familiarly every member of his military family The expenses of the mess are divided among ten, not in equal proportions exactly, but in a manner satisfactory to all. There is not the slightest attempt at show or parade in the furniture and equipage; everything is for use and economy of trouble and space. The crockery is scanty and of the plainest, and the fare, though sufficient in quantity, is just as homely as that of an thrifty and careful mechanic in your city. A chop with a cup of coffee for breakfast; a bit of roast beef, with potatoes and "hard tack," confronting a dish of pork and "greens," served for the 5 o'clock dinner, which was concluded without pastry or desert. A cup of tea and a bit of bread and butter at 8½ o'clock finished up the day The beds were simply camp cots, some with and others without mattresses; and all the toilet apparatus anywhere visible were a few tin wash basins, a moderate supply of towels, a bit of looking glass, and a horn comb. At the table neither distilled liquor nor wine is permitted. The Gen. will not have either about him, for his own or others' use

The inventory of the General's baggage when he made his brilliant campaign in the rear of Vicksburg is, I take it, well remembered—a briar wood telescope and a tooth-brush. In what relates to personal adornment and, outside of the necessity of eating and drinking, personal comfort, he has not greatly enlarged his possessions. His three stars indicate his exalted rank, but to say nothing of the charm which, in soldiers' eyes, these glittering marks of rank possess, I doubt if there is a commissariat officer in his army who is as plainly clad as he. His clothes are worn threadbare, and despite the steady brushing of his servant, they will have an untidy look, due, no doubt, to the General's habit of going everywhere and seeing everything for himself. The Gen. understanding the relation between cleanliness and godliness; but in his opinion practically evinced, there is as much of either in a flannel shirt as in one of linen of drawing room immaculateness.

Your readers are not to suppose that I am describing a careless or indolent man, or one who does not know the difference between the garb of a gentleman and that of a sloven. The facts are pointed out only as a proof that this man's mind is so intent upon the great problem before him, that he has neither the time nor inclination to consider miserable frivolities. He holds a great nation's fate in the palm of his hands; and it is an encouragement to know that every faculty of his mind is calmly but profoundly exercised for the national welfare. All his thoughts of carriages centre in the carriages which bear his field pieces; his discussion of the question of eating extends no farther than to the rations of his men; and he would hate himself if he could spend a minute over the fit or fashion of his coat.

Gen. Grant never swears. No man in his camp has ever heard him give utterance to profanity in any of its many forms He rarely laughs, either; but he has a sort of grim humor which is not without its effect. It is related as a part of the gossip of the front, that an officer attached to the Quartermaster's department of his army, wanted one wet day to consult with the Gen. in chief. He is a clever in the old regime, and practised what under McClellan he was taught. He had half a dozen miles to go, more or less, so he ordered out his horse and carriage, and as it was likely that night would come before he could return, the lamps were trimmed and hung on each side of the driver's seat. Then, with an escort of twelve dragoons, he started happy no doubt, in the belief that he was proof against the descending rain. Approaching Culpepper, he met an ordinary looking man on horseback, attended only by an orderly. As he passed, he recognized the Lieutenant General, who, in spite of the rain, was making his usual round, in his usual modest way. To descend from his carriage and salute his chief, was but the work of a moment; but Grant, irritated by the style and pretension of his officer, was in no hurry to see him gain the shelter of his carriage roof again "Walk along with me a little," said the General, "I want to talk with you." With polished boots and unexceptionable kids, Mr. Quartermaster did as he was bidden; and with a touch of that grimness to which I have referred, the Gen led him through the muddiest parts of the road, and did not release him until he was wet to the skin, as wet as the Gen. himself. He was then dismissed with an admonition that will be remembered, though it was interlarded with no oaths.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

The trustees of the School District No. 6, Town of Verona, will receive sealed proposals from responsible parties until May 11th 1864, for building a school house in said District, according to specifications in the hands of H. T. Stoddard.

D. H. MORSE,
H T. STODDARD,
D BRAYTON.

Dated at Verona, April 20th 1864. 26w3

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Oils

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your LOSS.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL

Mankato, March 16, 1864. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now offered to acknowledge the favors heretofore received and would respectfully say to his old patrons and all others that he is now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

In his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, &C.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E ABBOTT.

Winnebago City. Oct. 28. 1863.

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES,

DYE-STUFFS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PERFUMERY AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

Pure Wines and Brandies for

Medicinal Purposes,

PATENT

MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers,
Pencils, Superior Ink,

and other articles kept by Druggists generally.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building

Mankato,....Minnesota.

The above articles have been bought low for Cash, selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented, and sold at the very lowest cash price.

153m

NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

RICHARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering in Richardson's Market Block,

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA,

One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in their line

Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In the

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT,

Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction.

We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Martin Counties the finest stock of

Groceries and

Provisions

FRESH OYSTERS,

Fresh Meat,

GREEN & DRIED

FRUITS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS

THE BEST

TEAS & COFFEES,

SUGARS,

Wines & Liquors

Ever brought to this market.

CASH BUYERS

WILL

consult their own interests

BY CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING

From our VARIED and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

We have the

Facilities and Determination

to sell Goods as cheap as any house West of the Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn.

Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs.

RICHARDSON & DEUDON.

Winnebago City, Nov. 7, 1863. 21f

WINNEBAGO CITY

SAW & FLOURING

Mills.

The subscribers having purchased the above establishment hope to be able, by their long experience and a strict attention to their business to give entire satisfaction to the community. They will exchange Flour for Wheat, giving for the bushel thirty pounds of flour, five pounds shorts and five pounds bran.

Their charges for sawing lumber are for hard wood eight dollars and a half per thousand, basswood, &c., seven dollars and fifty cents.

They will keep Lumber for sale at from eighteen to twenty five dollars per thousand.

All our appliances and arrangements for business are in first rate order and will be kept constantly in good repair.

Dry Goods and

GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.,

WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Faribault and Blue Earth counties, that they have received a large assortment of Goods for the

WINTER TRADE,

SUCH AS—

Prints,	Shawls.
De Laines,	Boots & Shoes,
Denims,	Wool Yarn,
Brown Sheeting.	Cod Fish.
Bleach'd Sheet'g,	Mackerel,
Cassimeres.	White Fish.
Satinetts.	Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

STRIPES

DRIED PEACHES

CANDLE WICKING

HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat Hides and Fur.

Flour to exchange for Wheat.

Remember the place—

NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

FRIENDS and RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and Stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth,

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON" are discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

25y1 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens &c, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitation.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by—
☞ All wholesale and Retail Druggists in Winnebago City, Minn 25y1.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Sharp of Pilot Grove, Faribault county, Minnesota, to John, Holland dated November 7th 1861, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Faribault county Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1861 at 8 o'clock A. M in book H. of mortgages on page 100, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Fifty One Dollars and sixty three cents ($51-63) and no suit or proceedings at law having been commenced thereon; therefore, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided the premises covered by said mortgage situated in Faribault county Minnesota, to wit:—the West half of the North East quarter and the South half of the North West quarter of section number thirteen (13) in township number one hundred and one (101) north of range number twenty eight (28) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Post Office in Winnebago City Faribault county, on Thursday the 2d day of June 1864 at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, including thirty dollars attorney's fees together with the costs and expenses of sale and foreclosure.

Dated March 9th 1864.

JOHN HOLLAND Mortgagee.

w7 JAMES C. EASTON, agt. for mortgagee.

HO FOR IDAHO!

NEWGOODS.

New Goods!

MOULTON & WELCH,

Have received their

FALL & WINTER

Stock of Goods,

And ask all in want of ANY THING at REASONABLE RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any House in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine the

Style & Quality

of our

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of POPLINS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, TURIN CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, WOOL PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS! TABLE CLOTHS, CRASHES, TOWELS, HOSE, BALMORALS, HOOPSKIRTS, LADIES' & GENTS' GLOVES; HOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATTINETTS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS AND DENIMS, &c., &c., &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION,

We have also a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

HATS & CAPS,

Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class country store.

Our Goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and need but to be seen to be appreciated by good judges! The Ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will all bear inspection either as to QUALITY or as to PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL!

Winnebago City, Minn.,
Oct. 26, 1863.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

SEWING MACHINE.

Price with Hemmer and Feller $40.

THE WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine is the best machine, without regard to price, for FAMILY SEWING, BRAIDING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING.

It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which, is warranted not to rip in wear, even if the seam is cut at frequent intervals, and also under all circumstances "to survive the wash-tub."

A patented device, of great utility to learners, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance-wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Another feature which deserves particular attention is the Wilcox Patent Needle, which cannot be set wrong.

"It is emphatically the good, low-priced Family Sewing Machine that the public, have long been waiting for."—Boston Transcript.

"It is indeed a wonderful production, and, for family use especially, no other will bear any comparison with it."—Phil. Evening Journal.

"A mechanical wonder."—Scientific American.

"Among the best and most serviceable Sewing Machines. Light and elegantly finished, and so simple in its construction, that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of order."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Has combined with its own peculiar merits all the really valuable improvements of the higher priced machines.—Pennsylvanian.

"This machine, in the opinion of the committee, fills more nearly the requirements of a perfect family machine than any on exhibition."—Franklin Institute Exhibition Report of 1858.

"Taking into consideration simplicity, cheapness, durability, and doing all work, the committee were unanimously in favor of Wilcox & Gibbs' as a single thread machine."—Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Report.

"We must, in justice, express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving, beyond doubt, that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good machine."—Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21, 1860.

"After much wear and many washings, the stitching is found to retain all the rest of its evenness, and firmness which are so much admired at first."—New York Sun.

"In principle tis perfect."—Engineer, London.

"Its evident points of superiority over all others."—Philadelphia Press.

"A serviceable machine Of this we have experience in our own family."—Boston Traveller.

"The beauty and simplicity of its mechanism are admirable."—Express.

"No Sewing Machine heretofore introduced has, in so short a time, acquired such well-merited popularity."—Cincinnati Gazette.

"We esteem it the best machine for family use. THE STITCH IS UNEXCEPTIONABLE."—Signed by many hundred citizens of Philadelphia.

☞ Send for Circular. ☜

JAMES WILLCOX, Manufacturer,
42 508 Broadway, N. Y.

SAPONIFIER

OR CONCENTRATED LYE

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞ CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered, also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street.
Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Destroying Canada Thistles.

Among the thousand and one matters upon which advice is always applicable, but because not always allowed, is the advice we always take pains to give, at least once a year, regarding the destruction of that terrible farm pest, the Canada thistle. In a myriad of little patches along our railroads and highways, this noxious weed may be found. Each season adds to the number, and nothing in a few years, can check its spread. But now, where but a few rods of ground are infested in a locality, it is comparatively an easy matter to eradicate them, and it is a duty that this generation owes to the next that a permanent foothold be not granted to the Canada thistle upon our prairies.

Frequent mowing off of the tops so as to prevent seeding, and, if possible feeding of the plants by means of the leaves, or a free use of salt, applied after mowing off or bruising the stalks, will accomplish the desired purpose. Farmers, this is an important matter. —Prairie Farmer.

When & how to manure land.

At the last meeting of the State Agricultural Society, Solon Robinson moved the following resolution:

The best way to preserve manure is to spread it as fast as made, upon the land where it is required.

This resolution was advocated and seconed by Mr. McGrew, Mr. Geddes, and Geo. Clark, of Otsego, who said that he spread his manure upon grass land in winter, even on hill sides to advantage. If he could he would spread the manure upon grass immediately after the grass is mowed

Mr. A. B. Conger contended for the plan of box feeding and to accumulate the manure until spring before hauling. This in cases of fatting animals, but not in young or breeding animals.

Mr. C. also advocates husbanding manure under cover, keeping it wet. If it be applied to grass land, spreading it broad cast, and plowing it in.

With slight modification as to particular cases, the resolution of Mr. Robinson was adopted as the sense of the present meeting, and as that of a majority of those who discussed the question last fall at Utica.—Ex.

Lettuce for Pigs and hens.—Says the Michigan farmer:—"Those who keep poultry will find it worth cultivating for their use. A dozen hens will eat two large heads each day, if they can get them. The store pigs like it equally as well. We have been in the habit of growing it along the sides of the paths in the vegetable garden, and on any little vacant spots, where it appears well, and gives us a cart load or two each summer for the pigs and the hens."

Boiling food for Hogs.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers club, Prof. Mapes made the following remarks in regard to boiling food for hogs:

The proof of the saving of food by boiling has been given here, and, as it can be stated in a very few words, we may as well have it. Mr. Mason was a watch maker in Camden, N. J., and among other fancies he liked to keep hogs. He had his hog pen just back of his shop, so that he could sit at his window and watch his hogs. Every spring he bought some pigs and fed them through the season. Just apposite to Mr. Mason, was the store of Mr Van Arsdale, and every pound of food Mr. Mason gave to his pigs he bought at this store. At the end of six months he got his bill from Mr. Van Arsdale, and he always slaughtered his hogs at that time, so he knew exactly how much his pork cost. For several years it figured at about 13 cents a pound. At length some one advised him to boil his corn. He accordingly got a large kettle and cooked all the food he fed to his pigs. Then his pork cost him 4½ cents a pound. We also had the experience of Mr. Campbell, which was about the same as Mr. Mason's. Henry Ellsworth made some extensive experriments in the same thing, and his statement is that 30 pounds of raw corn make as much pork as 13 pounds of boiled corn.

BEST TIME TO PAINT HOUSES.—Experiments have indicated that paint on surfaces exposed to the sun, will be much more durable if applied in autumn or spring, than if put on during hot weather. In cool weather it dries slowly, forms a hard glossy coat, tough like glass, while if applied in warm weather, the oil strikes into the wood leaving the paint so dry that it is rapidly beaten off by rain.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public, lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefore until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter the person making such entry,—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provision of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person, to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver; Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United states, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United states, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. FOOT,
President pro tem. of the senate.
Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
President of the United states.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 18th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effective from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commissions, at the time of entry, one per cent, upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefor issued as the basis of a patent.

The third section provides that in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personally appearing at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the preemption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon preemption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing preemption or home stead rights.

The sixth section provides that where a preemptor has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land office to make before the register or receiver the affidavits required by the thirteenth section of the preemption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavit and making final proof and entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preempt or is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the State of California are to collect and receive fifty per cent in addition to the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE

ST. PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the Armies of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a Newspaper, it has in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest which is to culminate in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should

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Because it is the only Republican or reliable Union Journal published at the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper, should

Take the Press,

Because in a life departments of Telegraphic, General, State, Local, and Commercial News, in the extent, variety and interest of its Home and Military Correspondence, it is universally admitted to be the best and most enterprising newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

Every patriot should

Take the Press,

Because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

Every lawyer and every citizen interested as all are in the legislation of the State and Nation, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS and because its circulation being DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

Everybody interested in the progress and prosperity of the State, should

Take the Press,

Because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects connected with Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, and the General Development of the State than any and all other papers combined.

Everybody desirous of promoting immigration to Minnesota should

Take the Press,

Because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the State.

Every soldier should

Take the Press.

Because it is the best medium of Home news, and of military intelligence from the various regiments which is published in Minnesota.

Everybody who wants a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, should

Take the Weekly Press,

Special attention being given to the Department of TALES, POETRY and GENERAL READING.

THE WEEKLY PRESS contains the cream of all the Editorial, News and Miscellaneous matter of the Daily, and is especially prepared for Family Reading, and for Eastern Subscribers.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS contains nearly all the matter of the Daily, and has reached a circulation four times that of any other Tri-Weekly in Minnesota.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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To city subscribers, by the year, payable quarterly in advance	$9 00
To city subscribers, payable weekly	20
By mail, payable for any time in advance, at the rate per year of	9 00

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One copy by mail payable for any time (in Advance) at the rate per year of	$5 00
Clubs of five, to one address, each	4 50
Clubs of ten, to one address, each	4 00

Weekly Press.

One copy one year	$2 00
Five or more copies each, one year	1 75
Ten or more copies each, one year	1 60
Twenty or more copies each, one year	1 50

Address,
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Advertisement for 1864!

TERMS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for 1864.

GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for THIRTY-FOUR years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

AUTHORESS OF "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "MOSS SIDE," "NEMESIS," AND "MIRIAM,"

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THE BEST

LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

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IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES

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From five to seven full length colored fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

THE PUBLICATION OF THESE PLATES COST

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than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey you want no other magazine

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else—cooking in all its variety—confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department alone to worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

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No other magazine has this department.

TERMS. CASH IN ADVANCE.

TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7.

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Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO

Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are accustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future,—we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves Our paper was started now nearly a year since, to meet the obvious necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis. To the attainment of this end we have devoted all our energies and our continued success (which has far exceeded our expectations) emboldens us to reckon largely upon the future. What our paper is it will speak for itself to those who will carefully examine its various departments. Those who have not an opportunity to do this are respectfully referred to any of its numerous patrons whose advertising favors are and have been displayed in its columns.

We have differed somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domains of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various other subjects which is new, interesting and worthy to be read. We have carefully avoided all common place matter and shall continue to do so; but our best efforts will be given to maintain our reputation as a standard Commercial authority and a prompter of pure morals, harmless mirth, enlightened literature and reliable agricultural news.

It will be perceived that we have often quoted largely from those excellent agricultural papers, the "American Agriculturist and the "Working Farmer," both of New York city. With their kind permission we shall continue to do so, as we know of no papers in this country or elsewhere more worthy of reference. No good farmer should be without them and none will when they come to know their value. At the same time we read all other standard American as well as Foreign Agricultural publications, and when we find anything new and striking, we give it place in our columns.

And now may we ask of Western Merchants that in their business arrangements for 1864 they include a subscription to the CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Our Commercial Editor is, by the unanimous consent of Chicago Merchants, considered without a superior in his department, having had many years experience with the daily papers here and elsewhere, in addition to whose comprehensive reports leading merchants in every branch of trade have kindly volunteered to keep us accurately posted. Our reports of the New York and Boston markets are from the best sources and are of themselves worth far more than a subscription to our paper. In this department we have no Western rivals.

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
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An extra copy to the getter up of each club of five.

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public to the NEW MAGAZINE which they are about to issue, and the January number of which is now ready. The name will be

The Lady's Friend.

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and the illustration of the Fashions. It will also contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery &c., &c.; with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies generally.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will be edited by Mrs HENRY PETERSON, who will rely upon the services in the Literary Department, of an unrivalled Corps of Writers.

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A Handsome Steel Engraving and a Colored Steel Fashion Plate will illustrate every number; besides well executed Wood Cuts, illustrative of Stories, Patterns, &c., too numerous to mention. The January number contains a beautiful Steel Engraving, designed expressly for this Magazine by Scheussele, and called GABRIEL WILKES'S RETURN. This handsome Steel Plate illustrates a story of love, war, and a broken engagement, by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, and is of itself worth the price of the number.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS—

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to THE LADY'S FRIEND and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

In procuring subscribers for this Premium, we prefer that the thirty subscribers should be procured at the regular terms of Two Dollars for each, but where this cannot be done, they may be procured at our club rates, and the balance of the Sixty Dollars forwarded to us in cash by the person desiring the machine. The Magazine will be sent to different Post Offices if desired. Every person collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their Magazines, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (thirty) and the whole amount of money (Sixty Dollars,) is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

TERMS.

Our terms will be the same as those for that well known weekly paper, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, published by us for the last seventeen years—in order that the clubs may be made up of the paper and magazine conjointly, where it is so desired—and will be as follows:

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This is the Only Route by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks to Washington City.

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J. H. SULLIVAN,
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L. M. COLE,
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PROSPECTU FOR 1864,

THE PIONEER

Newspapers of Minnesota.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

DAILY PIONEER,

(Established in 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1859,)

These papers,—each the oldest of its class in the State,—are respectfully submitted to the people of Minnesota for their patronage during the coming year.

THE WEEKLY PIONEER,

Was the first newspaper published within the limits of Minnesota, and has been issued continuously since 1849. During that period nearly a dozen competing papers have been started, run careers of greater or less length, and have expired. The WEEKLY PIONEER is the only journal which started with the organization of the Territorial Government, and has survived through all the business and political changes of the last fifteen years. For ten years it has been under its present management. The fact that it has been published without interruption while competing enterprise have failed, justifies the Publishers in assuming that its general management has been satisfactory to the public. They therefore propose no essential change for the year 1864. As heretofore, it will be their aim to faithfully represent and support the interests of Minnesota; and to furnish its people with the latest and most reliable information in every department of news—employing for this purpose, as hitherto, every available assistance within their reach.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PAPER.

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Was the first Daily paper published within the limits of the State, and has been issued without interruption since May, 1854. It has from the first been the standard NEWSPAPER of the State. Its publishers will aim to keep it so. To subscribers at points which are served with a daily mail, THE DAILY PIONEER is confidently recommended as without a superior in respect to the general attractiveness of its columns, and to its full and accurate digest of news of every class, and from all quarters.

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Per year (by carrier)	9.00
Per week " "	.20

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Will be found an interesting publication for those who are beyond the reach of daily mails or who do not wish to incur the expense of the daily paper, but who wish to receive the news oftener than it could be furnished by the weekly. It contains all the news matter of the daily paper, conveniently arranged for this edition.

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One copy, by mail payable for any time (in advance) at the rate per year of	$5.00
Clubs of five, to one address, each	4.50
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POSITION OF THE PIONEER IN RESPECT TO THE REBELLION, THE ADMINISTRATION, AND POLITICS

THE PIONEER believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result; and the employment of such means, it will not be over-nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which The Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

THE PIONEER looks upon the Lincoln Administration as the only legal or possible exponent and agent, during its term, of the active power of the Government. And, inasmuch as this is a crisis in which the Government can be upheld only by force, and inasmuch also, as the Administration is the only medium through which such necessary force can be exerted, it will support the war measures of the President and his Cabinet, while hereBellion continues whether such measures accord with the preconceived notions of the Editor or not. The fact is cheerfully recognized that the President and his Cabinet are as patriotic as any men in the land—that from their positions they have better opportunities for determining just policies than others can have—and that they are weighted with responsibilities which compel honest actions on all their parts, an which ought to compel, at the same time, the generous sympathies and upholding aid of the whole loyal people. It is not designed however, that such support by THE PIONEER shall be blind and sycophantic.

It reserves the right of criticism, which is the proper privilege of the independent journal; and this it will always employ, at its discretion, in a just and generous tone, and for legitimate and patriotic ends.

THE PIONEER is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, THE PIONEER will labor to unite into a single organization the whole loyal sentiment of the country, so that the general voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a rescued country, of a constitution vindicated and of laws obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

The Pioneer Printing Company continue to execute Book and Job Printing and Book Binding of every description with their accustomed neatness and despatch. Their office was never in better condition than now for the prompt and satisfactory filling of all orders in their line of business.

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THE PIONEER PRINTING COMPANY,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

[Established in 1841.]

THE

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A WEEKLY

Agricultural & Home Journal,

Devoted to the interests of the whole INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY. An indispensable companion to the FARMER, the ORCHARDIST and the HOUSEWIFE.

THE OLDEST, THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED WESTERN AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION.

Stock Breeders, Grain Growers, Cane, Flax, Cotton and Tobacco Growers, Horticulturists, Farmers' Boys, Farmers' Wives and Farmers Daughters, all want this sterling and popular JOURNAL of RURAL LIFE.

Its record of the condition of the crops all over the Northwest and its weekly MARKET REPORTS are of the most reliable character.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, $2; 2 copies, $3; 6 copies and one free to agent, $10; 10 copies and one free to agent, $15.

A large and liberal list of Premiums is offered for larger Clubs of subscribers. For sample and further particulars, address

EMERY & CO.,
7tf 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ills.

The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1. WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY. MAY 25 1864. NO. 30.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor. Terms---One Dollar and Fifty Cents---Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office of Blue Earth River, ... building, ... to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - - $1.50
Ten copies " " - - - - - 12 50
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in.	1 sq	2 sq	4 sq	¼ col.	½ col.	1 col
1 week	1,00	1,50	2,50	3,00	5 50	10,00
1 m'th	2,00	4,00	6,00	7,00	12,00	20,00
6 w'ks	3 50	5,00	8 00	10 00	16,00	25,00
3 m'ths	5 00	8,00	12,00	15,00	24,00	35 00
6 m'ths	8,00	11,0	16 00	20,00	30 00	50,00
1 year	10 00	14,0	20,00	25,00	40,00	70,00

Ten lines or less make one square.

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Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates. J. L. CHRISTIE, Publisher and proprietor.

Business Directory:

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE NO 27.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The Regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

—OFFICERS—

J. L. WEIR, W. M. D H. MORSE, J. D.
GEO. A WELLS, S. W. GEO K MOULTON, Sec'y.
H. S. WILLSIE, J. W. H. T GODDARD, Treas'r.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D. T. W. JENNESS, Tyler.

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Sheriff W J C. ROBERTSON Co. Att'y—A. C. DUNN,
Treas'r—W. L. DUSTIN, Judge—AMOS PRESTON,
Auditor—A. BONWELL, Court Com A. PRESTON,
Register—T. A. KEISTER. Coroner—WM. A. WAY.
— District Court of this District meets at Blue Earth City on the 3d Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Winnebago City District.
J. H. WELCH. Register.
H. W. HOLLEY. Receiver.
Office hours from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26; 1863.

J. C. EASTON,
DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS!
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J W B WELLCOME, M D,
Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-filled, first class Drug Store.

OZIAS C HEALY,
Proprietor of Grapeland House, in the post office building, Grapeland, Faribault County, Minnesota, ten miles east of Winnebago City, on the Wilton, Owatonna and St. Mary's route. Plenty of oats and good stabling

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.
THE subscriber having leased the Hotel Building formerly kept by Messrs. Low & Denton, is now prepared to ... the Travelling Public with the best the country affords. A good Barn is attached to the premises. C. S KIMBALL.
N. B. — Having sold my Blacksmith Shop, it becomes necessary for me to close up all outstanding accounts at once. All those knowing themselves indebted to me, will ... by settling up immediately.
Oct. 28.

CLIFTON HOUSE.
Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, - - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling with attentive Ostlers. 19y1

JO: L. WEIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
General Land Agent,
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.
Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. 1tf

MANKATO HOUSE,
Mankato, Minnesota,
BURT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Will attend to professional business throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.
Attorneys & Counselors at Law.
MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business intrusted to their care.
Have for sale at all times, large quantities of Winnebago Trust Lands, and other valuable Farm ... lands.
J. A. WILLARD. - - 21y1 - - S. F. BARNEY

N. L. COON,
Physician and Surgeon,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now holds himself ready to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at ALL hours.
All persons employing me are expected to settle for the same on or before the expiration of three months No deviation from this rule.
Office at Moulton's Store.
1tf N. L. COON, M. D

R. B. JOHNSON,
Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
Leather and Findings
Repairing done to order.
Ready Made Boys' and Youths' Boots on hand.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER!
WILLIAM BALLANDI,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Faribault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish
CHAIRS, BUREAUS BEDSTEADS, CRIBS,
What-Nots, Tables, Washstands
And in fact every thing usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.
He warrants all his work to be well executed, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.
Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.
Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Winnebago City Minn., Nov. 3d, 1863. 2tf

NEW
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLFFEN ON DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose opening a
WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.
Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner.
EDMUND HECKMAN,
Mankato. 2 y1 Dec. 4th, 186

J. D. JONES,
Harness and Saddle Maker
Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE
MANKATO - - - - MINN.
Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Mankato, March 16 1864, 21y1

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.
HARTFORD,
PHOENIX
MERCHANTS-- Fire Ins. Co's.
CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by
JOHN N. HALL
21y1 Resident Agent.

D. BURDSELL.
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Of Faribault County Minn.
RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders ... should be directed to Verona. Post office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done.
I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 24tf

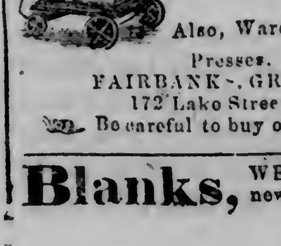
CHAS. HEILBORN.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE,
of every variety.
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand
WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 21y1

P. B. SPARROW.
Dealer in
STOVES,
Hardware. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.
MANKATO, - - 21y1 - MINN

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHOEA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY, new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 2 y

Blooded Stock.
For Sale!
I HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood Durham Bulls for sale.
A. B. BALCOM.
Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD


Scales
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33y

Blanks, WE have just printed a new lot of Justices blanks

TAX NOTICE.

THE following is the list of lands and Town Lots in the county of Martin, State of Minnesota, upon which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1863:

Description.	Sec.	Town	Range.	Tax
west h... of the s w qr	24	103	29	
east 150 ... east quarter	23	103	29	9.11
s hf s e qr and e hf s w qr	25	103	29	9.47
lots 4 5 6 ... n w qr s ...	29	103	30	8 35
lots 2 3 and 8	19	102	30	[illegible]
lots 7 and 8	31	102	30	
s w qr s w qr	32	102	30	11 22
n e qr n e qr and lot 1	2[illegible]	102	30	
s w ... n w qr and lot ...	23	102	30	17.50
n part s e qr s e qr & e part of n part of lot 4	8	102	30	3 57
ten acres in lot 4	8	102	30	1.48
w hf s e qr & e hf of s w qr	5	102	30	8,80
lot four	17	102	30	
lots one and two	20	102	30	15.78
block one	8	102	30	.18
block two	8	102	30	.18
block three	8	102	30	,11
block four	8	102	30	,11
block five	8	102	30	.13
block six	8	102	30	.12
block seven	8	102	30	.14
block eight	8	102	30	,16
block nine	8	102	30	,16
block ten	8	102	30	,16
block eleven	8	102	30	,16
block twelve	8	102	30	,16
block thirteen	8	102	30	.14
blocks 1... 17 18	8	102	30	.71
blocks 1... twenty	8	102	30	,29
east ha... block twenty one	8	102	30	,69
e hf block 22 and 23	8	102	30	,68
e hf & ... w hf block 24	8	102	30	,95
blocks 25 26 27	8	102	30	1 26
w hf s w qr.	30	102	29	4.68
n hf n e qr e hf n w qr	15	103	do	8.89
w hf n w qr. n w qr s w qr	do	do	do	
& n e qr n e qr	26	do	do	8,80
s w qr s w qr	25	do	do	8,80
s e qr n e qr. e hf s e qr	26	do	do	
w hf n e qr, & w hf s e qr	do	do	do	8 80
e hf n w qr, & s e s w qr	do	do	do	8,80
w hf n w qr & w hf s w qr	do	do	do	8,80
n w qr n e qr, n hf n w qr, s e of n w qr	27	do	do	8.80
e hf n w qr & lot 3	24	102	30	7.98
lots 1 and 16	31	do	do	6.51
s e qr	do	104	do	6,13
s e qr and lots 5 6	19	do	do	
n e of s w qr & w hf s w qr	30	do	do	6,94
lot 3	7	103	do	
n e of s w qr & w hf s w qr	8	do	do	5,57
s w qr n e qr s hf n w qr and n w qr s w qr	33	104	do	6 49
s e qr	1	103	29	6,31
s e qr n e qr. & n e of s e qr	33	104	30	
s hf n w qr	34	do	do	6.36
n e qr	3	103	29	5.76
n hf s w qr s hf n w qr	34	104	do	5.76
s e qr s w qr and lot 5	30	do	32 }	6.82
lot 6	25	do	33 }	
n hf n w qr	31	do	32 }	
e hf n w qr, lots 1 2	32	do	30	5,84
n part s e of n w qr & lot 1 and part lot 2	8	103	do	3.36
lots 4 5	5	do	do	5.04
49 ... acres of s p lot 6	17	do	do	1,82
n hf s e qr e hf n w qr	14	104	29	5,76
n e qr	23	do	do	5.91
n w qr	do	do	do	5,91
n e qr	24	do	do	5,76
n w qr	do	do	do	5.76
s e qr	do	do	do	5.76
n e qr	25	do	do	5,76
s w qr	do	do	do	5.76
s e qr	31	do	do	5,76
s e qr	34	do	do	5.76
s w qr n e qr & s e qr n w qr n w qr s e qr n e qr s w qr	3	103	31	5.76
s e qr	4	do	do	5.76
lot 5 & s e of s w qr	10	do	33	
lots 7 8 9	12	do	do	6.75
lots 3 5 6 10 11	do	do	do	
lot 2	13	do	do	6 39
n w qr	2	104	29	6,41
s e qr	3	do	do	5,76
s w qr	3	do	do	5.76
e qr	10	do	do	5.76
n w qr	do	do	do	5,76
n e qr	11	do	do	5.76
s e qr	do	do	do	5 76
s w qr	do	do	do	5.76
n w qr	12	do	do	6 29
s w qr	do	do	do	5 76
s e qr	do	do	do	5 76
n e qr	13	do	do	5 76
s w qr	do	do	do	5.76
n e qr	14	do	do	5 76
n w qr	do	do	do	5 76
w ... n e qr, e hf s w qr	13	103	do	5.76
w hf s w qr	do	do	do	
... s e qr	14	do	do	5.76
... qr ... n w qr	33	104	30	5.76
... s e qr, part lot 2	8	103	do	
lot 2	7	do	do	2 82
s hf n e qr. s hf n w qr	1	do	31	6 21
n hf n w qr	12	do	29	3.15
n w qr n w qr	1	do	do	
n hf n e qr	2	do	do	4.33
s e qr	25	104	do	5,76
s e qr	33	do	do	5.76
s e qr	1	do	do	5.76
lots 2 3 and n part lot 4	29	101	30	4,00
lots 12 13 17	19	do	do	
lot 9	33	do	30	6.56
lot 1	29	do	do	2 97
5 acres of s part lot 2	31	do	do	,31
n w qr s w qr	8	do	do	
lot 1 2	7	do	do	6 87
e hf n e qr and lot 4	32	do	do	8,20
n hf s w qr and lots 1 2	7	do	29	
lots 1 2	12	do	30	12.30
lots 1 6 7 and s w qr s e qr	17	do	31	9.94
lots 2 6 7	20	do	do	15.60
lot 3	6	do	30	1,55
s w qr n w qr	17	do	do	
s e qr n e qr and lots 1 2	18	do	do	6.56
lots 7 10 12	do	do	do	4,98
lots 3 4	19	do	do	
lot 1	30	do	do	8.22

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the several tracts of real property or Town lots contained in the foregoing list, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty charged thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fairmont, in said county of Martin, on the first Monday of June next, the same being the 6th day of June 1864, by the county Treasurer of said county unless such taxes and penalty be paid before that time.

WM. W. CARRINGTON,
Auditor of Martin County, Minnesota.

NOTE:—The abreviations in the foregoing Tax List are as follows:—n s e w for North South East and West respectively; q or qr for quarter; h or hf for half.

SELECT POETRY.

The Babby.

It may possibly seem
A remarkable theme
For a poet to handle—"The Baby;"
But I must do a rhyme,
And my subject time
Will suit many feminines—may be.

Now a baby I own,
And the best ever known,
So my wife says. and all her relations!
"Such a sweet little thing!
"Such a pretty darling!"
(Never cried during two vaccinations.)

Head just like its pa's.
Nose "so like its ma's,"
And eyes like its uncle, John Biggins.
"Such a fat little palm,"
"Such a dear cunning arm."
All expressions of old Mrs. Wiggins.

"Such a good baby too,"
(But, between I and you).
Time never produced such a yeller!
For I am up at all hours,
My sleep it devours,
And my wife says, 'The dear little feller."

"Such a strong little boy,"
Smash plate, glass, or toy,
And pull his pa's whiskers and scratch him,
And kick hard in bed,
If he isn't fed!
Oh! 'twould be a hard matter to match him.

He's a dreadful "hard case"
When they are washing his face,
For he squeals, squirms and qualls at the water,
Kicks and scratches the nurse,
And to make matters worse
My dear little wife says he'd "ought'er."

I forgot to observe,
That this little preserve,
Weighs twenty-eight pounds and a quarter!
Age, a year yesterday,
And the fellows all say,
"The baby's a regular snorter'!"

When it's dressed for the street,
In its frock white and neat,
And the nurse drags it off in its carriage,
I own I feel proud,
(But won't say it loud),
To my dear little partner in marriage.

If I had but the time,
I'd continue my rhyme,
Though perhaps at the expense of my reason;
Hark! I hear baby squall!
So must drop pen and all,
And go into the "scrimmage" in season.

LATER.

He fell out of bed!
And bumped his head!
But then he's a fine constitution!
He's had many a "spill."
But they never can kill
Our twenty eight pound institution.

Presence of God.

The habitual conviction of the presence of God is the sovereign remedy in temptations; it supports, it consoles it calms us We must not be surprised that we are tempted. We are placed here to be proved by temptations. Everything is temptation to us. Crosses irritate our pride. and prosperity flatters it; our life is a continual warfare; but Jesus Christ combats with us. We must let temptations like a tempest, beat upon our heads and still move on; like a traveller surprised on the way by a storm, who wraps his cloak around him, and goes on his journey in spite of the opposing elements. In a certain sense there is little to do in doing the will of God. Still it is true that it is a great work. because it must be without any reserve. This spirit enters the secret foldings of our hearts, and even the most upright affections, and the most necessary attachments, must be regulated by his will. But it is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not constraint and contention, that advances us in our Christian course. On the contrary, it is the yielding of our will, without restriction and without choice, to tread cheerfully every day in the path in which Providence leads us, to seek nothing to be discouraged by nothing to see our duty in the present moment, to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Let us pray to our heavenly Father that our wills may be swallowed up in his.— Fenelon.

☞ Punch says women first resorted to tight lacing to prove to men how well they could bear squeezing.

☞ An old bachelor's definition of love:—"A little sighing, a little crying, a little drying and a good deal of lying."

☞ Everything comes in time to him who can wait.

LATEST NEWS.

Washington, May 15 - (To Gen. Dix:) An official dispatch from Gen Sheridan dated via Fort Monroe, 14th states that on the 9th inst., he marched around the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of that day reached the North Anna river without opposition. During the night he destroyed the enemy's depot at Beaver Dam, three large trains of over 100 cars. two fine locomotives, two hundred thousand pounds of bacon and other stores, amounting in all to a million and half of rebel rations; and destroyed the telegraph and railroad track for about ten miles. embracing several culverts. captured 258 men including two colonels and a major, and several other officers.

At 11 o'clock A. M. of the 11th he resumed the march on Richmond He found the rebel Gen. Stuart with his cavalry command concentrated at Yellow Tavern An attack was made upon the enemy, and after an obstinate contest gained possession of the brook turnpike, capturing two pieces of artillery and driving his forces back towards Ashland and across the north fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a party charged down the brook road and captured first line of the enemy's works around Richmond.

The command is in fine spirits. The loss of horses will not exceed 100. All the wounded men were brought off except about thirty cases of mortal wounded and these were well cared for in the farm houses of the country The wounded will not exceed 250, and the total losses not over 350.

The Virginia Central railroad bridge across the Chickahominy and other trestle bridges south of the Chickahominy were destroyed.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

Washington, May 15 - 12:30 A. M.

In a dispatch at this moment received from Admiral Lee he reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the Richmond papers of yesterday mention the death of J. E B Stuart, shot in battle. This no doubt happened in the battle with Sheridan.

Philadelphia, May 16.--Gen. Longstreet was wounded in his collar bone The wound was not mortal, but would incapacitate him for active duty for some time.

Gen. Crawford, who was cut off from his command of the Pennsylvania Reserves last week, and supposed to be a prisoner, is reported to have rejoined the Reserves.

In the Field. May 14.—Lee is now on the right bank of the river in front of Spottsylvania Court House, instead of its rear.

The enemy made a dash on Wrights 6th corps and gained a momentary advantage at 4 P. M., but were gallantly repulsed in a few minutes and driven out with considerable loss

Grant's strategy has thus far bewildered Lee. He has steadily moved his entire army by corps. by the flank, from Todd s Tavern to this point, and acted offensively the whole time.

Washington, May 15.

We are between Mat and Po rivers, from one to two miles north of Spottsylvania.

Our losses so far are estimated at about 35,000, a large portion slightly wounded.

Fort Monroe, May 15.

Gen. Sheridan arrived at James River yesterday P. M. He had a heavy fight and was very successful. He got inside the rebel works around Richmond and could have taken the city. but was ignorant of Butlers position. We took 3000 prisoners.

Sheridan reports J. E. B. Stuart mortally wounded.

Sheridan destroyed a million rations and other stores, rolling stock, &c., amounting to $10,000,000.

Washinuton, May 15.

[Special to Times.]—Latest intelligence received from the front, unofficial, up to Saturday evening, states that just before dark the rebels made an attack on the position occupied by the 5th corps, principally with artillery but were finally driven back with severe loss. Cannonading has been furious for several hours.

We lost a number of valuable officers, and from 200 to 300 men killed and wounded. After repulsing the rebels one division of the 5th corps made a charge upon the enemy's position. and it is reported they captured a rebel battery and a number of prisoners Saturday night.

Lee's forces are believed to be in line of battle about three miles beyond Spottsylvania C. H. in south-westerly direction. Several important changes have been made in the position of our several corps, but it would be improper to say what they are.

Gen. Grant will bring to bear in the next attack superior forces on all sides and fresh troops are arriving. A general assault was to have been made on the enemy's right wing Saturday morning. but owing to the wretched condition of the roads, which have been rendered almost impassable by storm, a portion of our army failed to get into position, and the attack had been abandoned in consequence.

My informant says, the impression prevailed at head quarters, that there would be hard fighting yet this side of North Ann River. Lee has his forces massed, and will give us battle again as soon as we advance. His army according to statements of prisoners captured yesterday, is on quarter rations and without the hope of receiving any from Richmond or Lynchburg. Since the fight of Thursday, we have captured about 2,000 more prisoners, making our total captures in the neighborhood of 12,000.

New York, May 15.

The Herald's correspondence written on the battle field, the 13th at 3 P. M., says, one of our staff officers informs me that he conversed with a rebel Lieut. a prisoner, who gave him some interesting facts relating to late Gen. Wadsworth. The Gen. he says, lived three days after he fell into their hands and was very kindly treated. He was conscious to the hour of his death, and his only regret was not that he had fallen mortally wounded, but that he should die among the enemies of his country for which he had given his life a cheerful sacrifice.

Fredericksburg, May 15.

The enemy has again gradually drawn away a portion of his left to a position nearer his base of supplies, but we are pressing him so closely, that if he were to weaken his front materially it would be at great risk. A reconstruction of our line was determined on Friday night, and before daylight yesterday morning our troops commenced an advance.

Rain fell in torrents, and the mud was literally knee deep. Notwithstanding all obstacles we are trying to work night and day, our men accomplished their advance with cheerful alacrity and resolution entitles them the highest praise. It would not be prudent to state with precision the line adopted; it must be sufficient to say that it is more near to the left. At the close of the fight Thursday we not only held the ground we had taken at the commencement, but also attacked the stronger advance position.

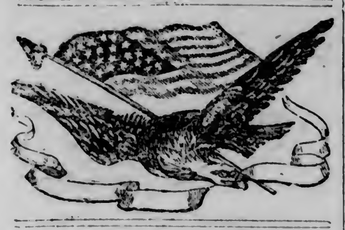
[Special to World.]--Our killed and wounded are almost made good by reinforcements, which have already reached the Army of the Potomac.

Troops have been pouring through this city from the west and elsewhere during the last few days of the past week. It is believed that the number will not amount to less than 20,000 fresh men.

Cleveland May 18.

G. B. Senter was elected Mayor of Cleveland yesterday, in place of Masters resigned.

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBACO CITY, MINN.

MAY 25. 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY - - - - - - - - Editor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Southern Minnesota Railroad company was organized at Chatfield on the 17th inst by the election of Col. Stoddard of La Crosse as President. It is expected that iron on 20 miles of this road will be laid the present summer. If this is done we may look forward hopefully to the time when this road will be extended westwardly into this county. It is the road of all others which would most benefit us, and at the proper time we have no doubt the people will give material help in lands and rights of way to aid in its construction. When the iron is laid on the 20 miles now graded surveys will be made across the State through the Southern tier of counties, and the right of way secured. There is a good time coming for this part of the State ere long, in the matter of Railroads. The large surplus of agricultural products raised in this section of the State must have an outlet, and a railroad built to meet this necessity would pay and that is the main question.

☞ The following letter from a correspondent at East Chain Lakes, speaks for itself. The writer is evident not an admirer of Gen. Sibley:

CHAIN LAKES, May 23d, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed in the Blue Earth City 'Advocate' that the editor of that paper is spewing out his filthy venom on you, and also appears to be a friend of Gen. Sibley's, and is trying in his way of doing business, to make a favorable impression on the minds of the people generally, as to Gen Sibley's good qualities as a military man; but of this point I beg leave to differ with him, and I think said editor had better save his poisionous breath to blow up to notice some Copperhead ass among his Southern friends. The people along the frontier are somewhat acquainted with General Sibley and his Indian exploits.

In Jackson county Minnesota, at the time of the Indian outbreak there were forty-three settlers, some of those had good improved farms, the Indians killed twelve persons and drove the rest of the settlers out of the county. Those settlers after waiting a reasonable length of time, asked of Gov. Ramsey a sufficient force to protect them, as they wished to return to their homes. Gov. Ramsey referred the matter to Gen. Sibley, who gave it no attention. The citizens then offered to build their own fortifications and defend themselves, if the government would give them a field piece and amunition, this the government agreed to do upon receiving an order from Gen. Sibley for the field piece and amunition. When Gen. Sibley was requested to give such an order he gave none.

Perhaps if those citizens of Jackson county had received a field piece and amunition they might have killed some of the General's "friends" with it.

Upon the election of Gov. Miller the people of Jackson county resolved to make one more trial for a sufficient force to protect the county, and the Governor promised them 15 or 20 cavalry, but Gen. Sibley ordered otherwise, Jackson county could have no protection, its farms are growing up to weeds, and its once thriving appearance is laid aside, through the mean, dastardly conduct of a basswood officer.

His expensive campaign West, last summer, was of no benefit to the Government. If he had been in Egypt, and one half of his command had been stationed on the frontier, the expense would have been less and the country more secure.

Our Blue Earth City editor talks of Sibley's protecting the women and children on the frontier! I can't see it so. Perhaps the protection spoken of, was somewhere among the half-breed squaws, as we never heard of his doing anything of the kind among the whites, he certainly did not in Jackson county. This croaking buzard of the press loves to feast on the rottenness of community, and slander, and villify everything that stands above the level of his stinking platform, in fact who ever read his Beaver Dam editorials, would consider him a political polcat.

Yours truly,

* * *

☞ The news from Virginia brings little comfort to Copperheads. Despite their ominous croakings, Gen. Grant is making good headway on the direct route to Richmond. Gen. Butler too, is threatening that city from the South he having landed his army at City Point and seized Petersburgh, which town lies south of Richmond 22 miles. General Sherman too has taken Dalton in Georgia, and thus all round, victory seems to be with our side.

"We are informed that a miller from Anoka yesterday bought severel thousand bushels wheat in this city for his mill, finding it impossible to find a sufficient supply nearer home. He ships most of his flour to points above Anoka, and cannot supply the demand.—St. Paul Pioneer.

We should think more strenuous exertions if possible, should be made to complete the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, which runs through Anoka and so on to the new garden of Eden the Red River of the North. Congress should also be petitioned to grant more land in aid of the work. A country that has to import wheat to supply its own flouring mill is a "big thing."

☞ General Butler having recently been solicited by a rebel General to exchange prisoners, replies that no further exchanges will be made untill the rebel authorities treat colored soldiers as prisoners of war. What a sensible "beast" Old Ben is.

☞ The draft in towns that have not furnished their quota commenced on Monday last. Probably this time it will be a sure thing.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

War Dep't. Washington, 17.

To Maj. General Dix. Dispatches from Gen. Butler just received, reports success to the expedition under Gen. Kautz who cut the Danville road and destroyed an iron bridge across the Appomattox.

On Monday morning the enemy in force under cover of a fog, made an attack upon Smith's lines and forced it back in some confusion, and with considerable loss, but as soon as the fog lifted Smith re-established his lines and the rebels were driven back to their original line.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed; the troops having been on incestant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm. Butler retired securely within his own lines, we hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Dispatches from Sigel received this evening, reports that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echol and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at New Market; that the rebel force was superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle field and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about 600 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners, but bringing in all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle field.

In consequence of long lines, and trains, which had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight besides artillery any cavalry; and that the enemy had about 7,000 infantry under arms; that his retrograde movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order, without any loss to material or men.

No report of any operations of the army of the Potomac has been received to-day. Dispatches from Sherman report his advance upon Johnson progressing to his satisfaction. His supplies are abundant. Our animals are improving on grass and grain fields which now affords good pasturage.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

New York, May 18.

A dispatch to Gen. Dix from Secretary Stanton says: We have no report of operations since my last. Grant's last dispatch said the roads were improving and he designed to move against the enemy without delay.

Cincinnati, May 48.

A special dispatch to the Commercial, dated Gauley Bridge, May 17th, says: A courier arrived this morning direct from Gen. Cook.

He has fought three battles near Newbern, with forces under Generals Morgan, Lane, Jones and A. G. Jenking, gaining a complete victory.

The enemy lost 600 killed and wounded, 300 prisoners. Gen. A. G. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. Our loss was 400 killed and wounded.

A large railroad bridge over New river at Newbern with several miles of track were completely destroyed. Gen. Crook was at Newbern on the 13th.

New York May 18. By holding Newberne, the place just captured by Gen. Crooks, rebel communication, which had just been resumed with the rich Western counties of Wythe, Smith Giles, Wyoming, Monroe and McDowell, are again cut.

A special dispatch to the 'Herald', says:

Sharp skirmishing took place between pickets which soon subsided. Since then almost unproken silence has reigned in the army:

Lee has taken advantage of the respite given him to entrench himself still more strongly, in his already strong position.

An order has been read to the troops stating reinforcements had reached us.

Our baggage and supply trains, which have been lying on the plank road near Chansellorsville for several days, have been sent to Fredericksburg.

The World's Washington dispatch midnight the 17th, says Grant's reinforcements amount to 20,000. Indications are that he will avoid another battle at Spottsylvania and make a flank movement towards Richmond. Lee is massing his right evidently anticipating such design. Lee is declared to be depriving other portions of rebeldom of troops, to check Grant, and will contest every inch.

LATER.—Specials to the N. Y. papers say there is nothing important from the front. Both armies appear to be getting ready for further operations

Washington May 18. [Special to Post.] Information received at the War department leaves no doubt that the rebels are sending reinforcemedts from the south to Lee's army. Both armies are actively preparing for the next conflict. The weather is good for military operations.

Philadelphia, May 18. [Special to Bulletin.] A passenger who has just escaped from Weldon, says Beauregard has just been reinforced, and the rebels were crowding forces into Richmond via Greensboro and Danville.

He states that there are heavy batteries on James river from Warwick's to Drury Bluff, and that the rebels are making every effort to put their whole strength against Grant.

Cairo, May 17. New Orleans dates to the 10th are received.

Generals Herron, Benton and Hamilton, and a large number of officers, both American and Mexican, and the Minister of Finance at Matamoras, were making arrangements for the support of the Jurarez government.

Gen. Uraga is reported to have defeated 3,000 French at Albuquerque. The French are reported to be organizing an expedition upon the frontier. Gen. Vidauri and a number of his officers fled from Monterey to San Antonio, Texas, and joined the Southern Confederacy.

The Louisana State Convention had amended the constitution by a vote of 70 to 16, that slavery and vuluntary servitude, except for punishment for crime are hereby forever abolished and prohibited in the State and that the Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

Cairo, May 18. The following additional items are gleaned from New Orleans papers of the 12th.

Don Maxel Garcia Rejion, Secretary of Redaurri arrived at Brownsville on the 26th ult. He was immediately arrested by Gen. Herron, and delivered to the Mexican authorities at Matamoras with the request that he be not allowed to recross the river, as he had been aided the enemies of the United States. He was shot on the 27th as a traitor to Mexico. Alvarez ordered the fortification of the heights of Peregrino. The people have risen in all the towns, declaring that the French ships in Acapulco are American vessels, come to raise the blockade.

Col. Vega liberal Governor of San Louis Potosi, after routing the Imperials under Valentine Cruz, occupied the city of Red Verde.

Among the troops recently arrived at Saltillo from Monterey, were a number of American volunteers in the Mexican army. The blockade of the Red River below Alexandria, is confirmed. There is a report that a partial blockade of the Kansas River below Little Rock has been effected, and preparations are being made to attack that place.

New York, May 18. It is the design of the Government to keep up the national forces until the rebellion is overthrown, and in order to provide against any reduction when the service of the hundred day men is out, a draft to fill their place, will be ordered to take place July first, by which time the new enrollment will be completed. No order is yet issued.

It is reported that there is to be another draft for 300,000. The time fixed for the draft is the 1st of July.

The rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Grant have been sent north by steamers.

Washington, May 18. Although this morning there was no official promulgation of the fact, it is confidently asserted by leading Congressional friends of the administration, that it has been determined on to call for 300,000 more troops.

New York, May 18. The World announces upon a Bulletin board, that the proclamation published by it signed Abraham Lincoln, is a hoax—fraud. The associated press have received a dispatch from the Secretasy of State, saying the paper purporting to be the President's proclamation is an absolute forgery. No such has been issued, or proposed to be issued.

Sandy Hook, May 18. The Persia, from Liverpool the 7th, via Queenstown the 8th, has arrived.

A Berlin paper says the Germans will agree to an armistice on condition that Denmark raises the blockade and give up Alsen. They have evacuated Jutland, war contributions having been paid.

New York, May 18. During the past three months about sixty piece of cannon, 10 and 15 inches, rifled and smoothe bore, have arrived in Jersey City for the defense of New York harbor. This morning five more arrived, and will be mounted at fort Richmond.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL

Philadelphia, May 19. A special to the Evening Telegraph, contains the following

It is reported that advices from the army of the Potomac up to 9 o'clock a. m. have been received, and show that the 2d corps advanced successfully, turning the enemy's left flank and capturing one hundred guns with many prisoners. It is rumored that Lee is falling back slowly, and has been forced to evacuate his works. If this be true the total overthrow will soon be consummated.

(Special to Commercial.) The Star says the reinforcements had been assigned to the various divisions, and all the troops seemed anxious for the coming struggle. Nothing was known of the reported junction of Breckenridge' forces with Lee, neither was the report delieved.

Philadelphia, May 20. A special to the Bulletin, says the Star states that the skirmishes in Grant's army for the last few days have been in our favor. A battle is imminent.

The rebels confess a want of supplies

A large number of rebel prisoners were taken in the battle on Wednesday.

Washington May 20. [Special to Commercial.) Officers and civilians who are constantly coming from the front, say the Union troops regard success as a duty, and they were intent on revenging the many outrages committed by a vindictive foe.

The volunteer surgeons who were summoned to Fredericksburg to attend to our wounded, are returning to this city, and report that the sick are all well cared for, and rapidly recovering

[Special to Post.] Although there was no heavy firing yesterday morning between the two armies in Virginia, it is known that Gen. Grant is preparing for the greatest contest of the war.

Bermuda Hundreds, May 18. All quiet with our army today. The object of the demonstration on Fort Darling was merely to draw off and entertain as many of Lee's troops as possible, and also to attract the attention of all the rebel forces in and about Richmond, to enable Gen. Kutz to destroy the communications south of Richmond.

On Monday the 16th, the rebels came out of their entrenchments and earth works in front of Fort Darling at daylight, having been heavily reinforced by Longstreet's corps, and made three advances, all of which were promptly and energetically repulsed by our men. The enemy lost in these three charges from 1,900 to 1,500, while our loss was very light.

Gen Butler having learned that Beauregard was having reinforcements by Longstreet's corps, and also ascertained by the rebel papers and rebel courier that the bridge over the Appomattox river and several miles of the Louisville railroad were destroyed, and that the dams, locks, and embankments of the canal leading into Richmond were also destroyed, fell back from before Fort Darling and gave orders accordingly.

By Monday evening, our army had securely arrived behind our new lines of entrenchments, having retired in perfect order, excepting Gen. Hickman's brigade which was badly disorganized and Hickman captured. This brigade formed the extreme right wing.

The enemy attacked this point with great desperation, following them back nearly two miles with overwhelming numbers, capturing a large number and killing and wounding many.

Three of our seige guns fell into the hands of the rebels the horses being killed. The guns were spiked. At present it is impossible to estimate our loss. Stragglers are constantly coming in. We have lost more prisoners than the rebels, but their loss in killed and wounded doubly exceeds ours, as our men were protected by entrenchments. Several of Longstreets men were captured who stated his whole force was co-operating with Beauregard.

Washington, May 19. A special dispatch to the Evening Post says the tax bill has just been reported to the Senate The tax upon whiskey on hand is stricken out.

Washington May 20. The Senate Committee on Finance have put the income tax at five per cent, on the excess over $600 and not exceeding $10,000 per annum, and fix the duty at seven and a half per cent, on excess over $10, 000. They strike out the 10 per cent, on excess and recommend a non-concurrence in the section taxing domestic spirits.

Washington, May 20. An omission having occurred in the synopsis of the Senate amendments to the internal tax bill as telegraphed last night, it is proper to say that the finance committee recommend that from June 1st th Nov. 1st the tax on distilled spirits be $1,00 a gallon: from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st $1,25. and after that date $1 50.

The Loyal Women's Covenant.

The loyal meeting of Washington held another meeting on Monday evening, the 9th, at which speeches were made by Senator Wilkinson. Speaker Colfax, Mr. Rice, of Maine, Mr. Briggs, of Ohio, add others, and letters were received from Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Benson J. Lossing and Mrs Emma Willard. The following pledge was finally adopted:

THE PLEDGE.

"For three years or during the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country to purchase no imported goods where those of American manufacture can be obtained.

"We furthermore pledge ourselves to purchase no articles of foreign importation contained in the list appended to the covenant, which are:

"Dress goods of velvet, silks, grenadines, India crape and imported organdies, India lace and broche shawls, furs wrought laces and embroideries, jewelry, watches and precious stones, hair ornaments, fans, artificial flowers and feathers, carpets, furniture, silks and velvets, painted china, ormolu, bronze marble ornaments and mirrors."

Kid gloves are not included.

VALUABLE FOR THE SOLDIER.—Brown's Bronchial Troches will be found invaluable to the soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes,—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds etc. For officers and those who over tax the voice, they are useful in relieving Irritated Throats and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Soldiers to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposure and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentary, the Sores and Scurvey, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents and $1,10 per box or pot.

ON TO RICHMOND!

Just received, a new and complete assortment of

GROCERIES!!

RICHARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering in Richardson's Market Block,

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA,

One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in their line

Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In the

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT,

Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction.

We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Martin Counties the finest stock of

Groceries and Provisions

FRESH OYSTERS,

Fresh Meat,

GREEN & DRIED

FRUITS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS

THE BEST

TEAS & COFFEES,

SUGARS,

Wines & Liquors

Ever brought to this market.

Also a complete assortment of

HARDWARE!

CASH BUYERS

WILL

consult their own interests

BY CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING

From our VARIED and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

We have the

Facilities and Determination

to sell Goods as cheap as any house West of the Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs.

RICHARDSON & DEUDON.

Winnebago City. Nov. 7, 1863. 2tf

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW GOODS.

New Goods!

MOULTON & WELCH,

Have received their

FALL & WINTER

Stock of Goods,

And ask all in want of ANY THING at REASONABLE RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine the

Style & Quality

of our

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of POPLINS, MEBINOS, PARAMATTAS, TURIN CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, WOOL PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS! TABLE CLOTHS; CRASHES, TOWELS, HOSE, BALMORALS, HOOPSKIRTS, LADIES' & GENTS' GLOVES; HOODS SONTAGS, NUBIAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS SATINETTS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, AND DENIMS, &c., &c., &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION,

We have also a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

HATS & CAPS,

Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class country store.

Our Goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and need but to be seen to be appreciated by good judges! The Ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will all bear inspection either as to QUALITY or as to PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL!

Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

The trustees of the School District No. 6, Town of Verona, will receive sealed proposals from responsible parties until May 11th 1864, for building a school house in said District, according to specifications in the hands of H. T. Stoddard.

D. H. MORSE,
H. T. STODDARD,
D. BRAYTON.

Dated at Verona, April 20th 1864. 25w3

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. P. Hathaway will preach in this place on Sunday the 5th day of June, at 1 o'clock p. m. A general attendance is requested.

☞ The dry weather still continues. Unless rain comes pretty soon the crops will be seriously injured.

P. S.—Since writing the above a fine shower has removed all our gloomy forebodings of damage to the crops. Hereafter it will be best for us to rely on the promise "There shall be seed time and harvest.

☞ Mr. A. B. Balcomb Esq., has just been appointed assistant assessor for this sub-district, in place of Geo. F. Cleveland Esq., who has removed to St. Paul. Mr. B., we are informed, is at the present time, at La Crosse sick with the measles.

☞ The rapid settlement of this county is indicated by the fact that on the road from this place to Freeborn, on which three years ago there was hardly a settler, now the claims are mostly taken. Houses are in sight of the traveler the entire distance.

☞ Still they come. There has been a continual stream of emigrant teams passing through our town for the past three weeks. As many as eight and ten a day have passed through with the intention of locating in this section of the State.

SUMMARY COURTING.—The last term of the District Court for this county, which commenced at Blue Earth City one weed ago last Monday, continued but half a day.

☞ The weather has been intensely hot and dry for the past two weeks, and we fear the fruit trees planted this spring will be lost in consequence.

THANKS.—Hon Wm. Windon will please accept our thanks for valuable and interesting Pub. Doc's. sent by him.

PERSONAL.—We were much pleased a few days since at the appearance in our sanctum, of O. Ward Esq., of Mankato. Wr. W. being a very agreeable gentleman, we had a very pleasant visit. He was taking a short respite from his counting room, and like all sensible people do, took a drive into this part of the country, and on his return expressed himself as amply repaid for the trip. Mr. Ward keeps a first class store in Mankato and those who are in the habit of buying anything, would do well to give him a call.

Mr. Barney, of the firm of 'Willard & Barney', attorneys of Mankato, also dropped in to see us while on his way to court, last week. Mr. B., as is his partner, is a clever fellow, and they are hard to beat as attorneys.

☞ There will be a Grand Ethiopian Concert given at Moulton's Hall on Thursday Evening of this week the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Soldiers Aid Society. The programme is printed in hand bill form, by which it will be seen that the entertainment is to be 'rich, rare and racy.'

The following is a part of the good things anhounced as to come off:

Aunt-ti-mine Pan-ti-mine, the Dumb Boy, or the

Lost Child.

MUSIC by the band.
Song by Master ED: Have a little dance to-night.
MUSIC.
Song by Mr. CLEM: Ring the Bango.
MUSIC.
Song by BONES: Jim Crack Corn.
Instrumental music.
Juba Dance.
Fleming O'Flanigan, by Master WILLIAMS.
Song by Master SAMBO: Jubilo.
MUSIC.
Song by Master SAMBO: Yaller Gal.
MUSIC.
Song by Mr. CLEM: Come to the Old Gum Tree.
MUSIC.
Juba Jig by BONES.
Irish Volunteer by Master WILLIAMS.
The Characters of Lucy Long.
The Highland Fling, by Lucy Long.

Closing in Upon Richmond.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Grant is pressing forward hotly against Lee's retreating army through the northern route. Sigel follows the valley of the Shenandoah with his corps, to come in upon Richmond via Charlottsville. Butler is alrerdy near Petersburg on the Southwest through the mountains to Lynchburg. This is the exact plan of the campaign devised by Gen. Scott in the very outset of the war, and it ravealed to us the wisdom of the old hero.

At the time of the battle of Bull Run, it will be remembered that McClellan was in Western Virginia, expected to advance through the mountains against Richmond, while Butler was to come up from Fortress Monroe to the same point, and Patterson passed down through the Shenandoah Valley to distract the attention of the enemy, while McDowell was to fight in front. We failed to combine our forces in time, while the enemy united theirs. Our plans were good, but we lacked the leaders and the disciplined armies to carry them into execution. Our volunteers were raw and unreliable, and our generals inexperienced in the dangers of delay and the necessity for rapid concentration. Now we have veteran troops and veteran generals, and we feel an abiding confidence in the result.

We beg our readers to note the progress of the campaign in Virginia, and see for themselves what the first campaign of this war might have been in the hands of the right sort of generals. Had Scott been active enough to take the field as he did in Mexico, the issue would have been far different from what it was. Will it not be curious if the last campaign in Virginia should vindicate the first.

A Traitor Rebuked.

From Wash. Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.

Congress was exceedingly dull yesterday, but for one little incident in the House, that may be called a "spasm" of interest and liveliness. In the course of a speech, Henry Winter Davis referred to one of the constituents of the unworthy member from Maryland, ("which his name is Harris," as Sairy Gamp would say) as a disloyal man. Harris had the impudence to rise from his seat to address the House, in the vindication of his "honored constituent," and during his speech referred to Gen. Schenck's military government at Baltimore. Mr. Schenck, in reply simply called for the reading of the resolution of censure, by which it was declared, practically, that Harris was a traitor and had no business in Congress. That's the right way to serve him. If he had a spark of honor left in him he would be fighting with Lee, at the present time.

SIOUX SCALP.—S. W. Turner, Express messenger between this place and Fort Abercrombie, brought down yesterday evening a fresh Sioux scalp taken by Gabriel Renville, the chief of scouts' camp, about the first inst. It is a greasy looking bit of 'wearing apparel,' but was doubtless much prized by the original owner. This Indian, in company with about half a dozen others, was approaching Renville's camp for the purpose of stealing horses their intentions were learned by a couple of Renville's scouts. These latter returned, reaching the camp in advance of this chap and another, who had seperated themselves from the party and hurried forward. Coming up, they were ordered to halt, but turning to run, the scouts fired, killing the lamented brave. The scalp is being sent to Mrj. Brown, at St. Paul.—St. Cloud Democrat.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

FINCH & THURSTON

INVITE the attention of EVERYBODY to their new stock of

GROCERIES!!

They have now in store a complete assortment of every thing in that line. New Dried

Blackberries. Pitted Cherries,
Peaches, Currants,
Apples, Raisens. Citron,
Prime Figs, Pickles
Hominy, White Fish, Halibut,
Mackerel, Cod Fish.

Golden Syrup!

ORLEANS MOLASSES;

Vinegar. Kerosene oil & Lamps,
WOODEN WARE of ALL KINDS
A fine assortment of

Candies & Nuts.

In fact everything to be found in a GROCERY STORE.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT

and the highest market price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRONT STREET

OPPOSITE HICKORY STREET,

MANKATO MINNESOTA.

21y1 FINCH & THURSTON

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints.
Oils
Dye Stuffs,
Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts
Mankato, Minn. 21y1

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,
Hardware,
Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your LOSS.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL

Mankato, March 16, 1864. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now offered to acknowledge the favors heretofore received and would respectfully say to his old patrons and all others at he is now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER
SHEET IRON, JAPANNED
and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,
POLISH, &C.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City. Oct. 28, 1863.

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES,

DYE-STUFFS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PERFUMERY AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

Pure Wines and Brandies for Medicinal Purposes;

PATENT
MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers,
Pencils, Superior Ink,

and other articles kept by Druggists generally.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building
Mankato,....Minnesota.

The above articles have been bought low for Cash, selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented, and sold at the very lowest cash price.

15 3m

WINNEBAGO CITY

SAW & FLOURING

Mills.

The subscribers having purchased the above establishment hope to be able, by their long experience and strict attention to their business to give entire satisfaction to the community. They will exchange Flour for Wheat, giving for the bushel thirty pounds of flour, five pounds shorts and five pounds bran.

Their charges for sawing lumber are for hard wood eight dollars and a half per thousand, basswood, &c., seven dollars and fifty cents.

They will keep Lumber for sale at from eighteen to twenty five dollars per thousand.

All our appliances and arrangements for business are in first rate order and will be kept constantly in good repair.

Dry Goods and GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.,

WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Faribault and Blue Earth counties, that they have received a large assortment of Goods for the

WINTER TRADE,

SUCH AS—

Prints, Shawls.
De Laines, Boots & Shoes,
Denims, Wool Yarn,
Brown Sheeting. Cod Fish.
Bleach'd Sheet'g, Mackerel,
Cassimeres, White Fish.
Satinetts, Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
STRIPES
DRIED PEACHES
CANDLE WICKING.

HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat Hides and Fur.

Flour to exchange for Wheat.

☞ Remember the place—
NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

RED LION!

RED LION will stand the ensuing season for the improvement of Stock, at the following named places:—at J. A. Latmer's on Mondays, at Vernon on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Capt. Bigelow's farm one half mile South West of Winnebago City, on Thursdays, at Blue Earth City on Fridays, and at the stable of the proprietor on Saturdays.—TERMS.—To ensure,

SIX DOLLARS.

RED LION'S sire was imported from France to Illinois, in 1852 by Geo. B. Wilson. His dam was a dark Chestnut of the Stockholder breed.

RED LION Jr. (better known as OLD BILL, the Hoyt horse,) is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds.

25m2 P. H. ALLEN.

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, living two miles west of Winnebago City, on the 2d day of May, one white boar hog, will weigh near 175 pounds. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the property,

JOHN B. EDWARDS. 28w3

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by George H. Goodnow and Laura Goodnow his wife, of the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, to George R. Nelson, dated the tenth (10th) day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Faribault aforesaid on the 29th day of June 1861 at 10 o'clock A. M. in book H of mortgages, on page seventy, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes bearing date on the said 10th day of June A. D. 1861, one of said promissory notes being, for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300) due by the terms thereof in one year from the date thereof, made and executed, by the said George H. Goodnow to the said George R. Nelson, and which said note was and now is endorsed by Henry T. Stoddard and David H. Morse. And the other of said promissory notes being for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) made and executed by the said George H. Goodnow, to the said George R, Nelson and due by the terms thereof in two years from the date thereof, on which said two promissory notes and mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and nine dollars and ninety eight cents ($609.98). And no suit or proceeding at law having been commenced to recover the amount of said promissory notes, or any part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided he said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of of the premises described therein or of so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount then due on said promissory notes and mortgage together with the expenses of sale, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Kimball's Hotel in Winnebago City in said county of Faribault, on the second day of June 1864, at one o'clock of the afternoon of the same day. The premises described in said mortgage are as follows, viz: the south half of the north west quarter and north half of the south west quarter, of section No. five (5) in township one hundred and three (103) N. of range (28) twenty eight, west: containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, also all that other piece of land commencing at the south east corner of a certain piece of land in the town of Winnebago City known as the lot reserved for mill purposes, as the same appears on the plat of said town on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, thence running west three hundred and fifty feet thence north two hundred and seventy feet thence east three hundred and fifty feet, thence south two hundred and seventy feet to the place of beginning on which said last mentioned piece of land is erected a flouring mill, which, together with all machinery therein is intended to be covered by this mortgage.

Dated at Winnebago City, the twentieth day of April A. D. 1864.

GEORGE R. NELSON, Mortgagee.

ANDREW C. DUNN, att'y for Mortgagee. 25w7

JULIUS BAUER & CO.
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WAREROOMS,

90 S. Clark & 89 Washington st.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Strings, Violins:
Drums: Accordians
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BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

And other Musical Merchandise.

☞ Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the Lowest Manufacturers prices.

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We have the LARGESS and BEST ASSORTED Stock of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for power and sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable touch, and Beauty of Finish, have by judges, been pronounced unrivalled.

As to the relative merits of our Pianoes, we would refer to the certificates of Excellence, in our possession, from THALBERG, GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, G. SATTER, H. VIEUXTEMPS, LOUIS STAUB and E. MUZIO, Musical Directors of the Italian Opera, and also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments of our Manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

.... Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privelege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergyman, Teachers and Schools.—Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with despatch.

——Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.
99 S. Clark & 82 Washington St

send for a circular.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jas. Crays in this town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine.—Mr Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now so whoever wants any should contract for them at once. 25t

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditon of an indenture of Mortgage, executed by Lorenzo D. Stacy of Mankato, County of Blue Earth and State of Minnesota to Henry J. Devlin of the town Co. and State aforesaid, bearing date the fifth day of April in the year A. D, 1858 and recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of Faribault county, State of Minnesota on the sixth day of August in the year A. D. 1858 at 3 o'clock in the evening in book F of mortgages on pages 325 and 326, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith and executed by said Lorenzo D. Stacy to said Henry J. Devlin, payable the 20th day of May after date, with interest after said 20th day of May, and whereas said Henry J. Devlin for a valuable consideration did on the 16th day of February A. D. 1859, by an instrument in writing duly sell and assign to James S. Eckles the said promissory note and mortgage, which assignment has been duly recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of said county of Faribault and whereas there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice including interest, the sum of two hundred and twenty seven dollars, and no part thereof has been paid and no suit at law has been commenced for the recovery thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity with the statutes in such case made and provided the premises described in said mortgage to wit: the east half of the north east quarter of section seven [7] township [103] one hundred and three north, range No. [27] west, lying and being in Faribault county State of Minnesota will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Faribault by the sheriff of said county, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of July in the year 1864 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to satisfy the amount then due on said promissory note and mortgage, together with the taxes which shall then be due on said mortgaged premises and the costs and expenses of sale, allowed by law, together with the sum of Five dollars solicitors fees, provided to be paid by the terms of said mortgage on foreclosure thereof.

Dated May 18th 1864.

JAMES S. ECKLES assignee of said mortgagor.

E. P. FREEMAN att'y for assignee 29w5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Faribault.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the district court in and for the county of Faribault sixth Judicial district, dated the 25th day of April A. D. 1864, to me directed and delivered upon a judgment rendered in Justices court on the 4th day of June 1863, in a certain action wherein John Claybaugh was plaintiff, and William Lyon and Byron Cooper were defendants in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants for the sum of forty four dollars and forty five cents, ($44,42) and which said judgment was duly docketed in the office of the clerk of the district court aforesaid, on the 8th day of June A. D. 1863, and upon which judgment there is now due and unpaid the sum of Forty four dollars and forty two cents with interest thereon from the 4th fourth day of June A. D. 1863, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit:

The west fractional half of the North west quarter of section seven in town one hundred and three range 28 in the county of Faribault, except three acres out of the north west corner thereof sold to Ella I. Cooper, as the property of William Lyon one of the defendants above named, Now therefore notice is hereby given that I will sell the said hereinbefore described real estate, together with all the right title and interest which the said William Lyon had in and to the same, on the day when said judgment was docketed in my county or at any time thereafter, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder as the law directs, at the front door of Kimballs Hotel in winnebago city in said county on the 23d day of June A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to satisfy the said execution, together with the costs and expenses of said sale

Dated May 10th 1864.

W. J. C. ROBERTSON
Sheriff of Faribault Co.

ANDREW G. DUNN, att'y for plff. 28w7

FRIENDS and RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment: and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and Stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Vlounteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth,

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed Instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c. sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
25y1 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitation.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by—
☞ All wholesale and Retail Druggists in Winnebago City, Minn. 25y1.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Sharp of Pilot Grove, Faribault county, Minnesota, to John Holland, dated November 4th 1861, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Faribault county Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1861 at 8 o'clock A. M. in book H. of mortgages on page 100, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Fifty One Dollars and sixty three cents ($51-63) and no suit or proceedings at law having been commenced thereon: therefore, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided the premises covered by said mortgage situated in Faribault county Minnesota, to wit:—the West half of the North East quarter and the South half of the North West quarter of section number thirteen (13) in township number one hundred and one (101) north of range number twenty eight (28) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Post Office in Winnebago City Faribault county, on Thursday the 23d day of June 1864 at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, including thirty dollars attorney's fees together with the costs and expenses of sale and foreclosure.

Dated March 9th 1864.

JOHN HOLLAND Mortgagee.

w7 JASON C. EASTON, agt. for mortgagee.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Whitewashing.

While painting, papering, &c., is as expensive at present, whitewashing can be resorted to with good effect, both as regards looks and preservation. Out buildings well whitewashed afford a pleasing contrast to the old weather beaten rookeries that too often find place about the farmer's premises.

To be durable, whitewashing must be well done, and first in importance is the proper slaking of the lime. The lime for the purpose should be fresh unslaked or stone lime, and placed in a suitable vessel and immediately covered with water, and never allowed to appear above it during the slakeing. The life of the lime is thus not destroyed by burning. If cold water is used, it will take from thirty to sixty minutes to thoroughly slake the lime; if warm water, from twenty to forty five minutes.

In using for out buildings, it should be of the consistency of thin cream, for in door plastering &c., thin, with discretion, to make smooth work.

Good tools are necessary to do good work, for unless you have a good brush, you cannot put it on smooth and even on plastering. For rough out buildings, it is of course not so necessary.

Various tints can be produced that will be very good for outbuildings, to tone down the glaring white. For buff cream or fawn color, yellow ochre is used until the desired tint is obtained. For brown, Spanish brown or Venition red is used—with the latter a large variety of tints can be obtained, according to the quantity used. For inside work, coloring walls, Venitian red or yellow ochre can be used to give the buff or brown color. For blue, use Ultra Marine blue.

The various devices of adding glue, salt &c., to make the wash stick, are useless if the lime is properly slaked. For outside work, where smooth, it is sometimes desirable to add salsoda or alum to the wash.

Large vs. Small Potatoes.

Eds. Prairie Farmer:—As the time for planting potatoes has come, I will give you my experience for the past seven years. I procured a barrel of White Mexicans, and the first year I planted all without reference to size, but ever since, I have invariably planted those that were too small for eating, and always have cut them so that there would not be more than two eyes on each piece, and then plant in drills one piece in a place, (and if planting in hills, two pieces;) and the result has been less small potatoes every year. Last fall I sorted 10 bushels, and got 1½ bushels of small ones; the balance were all of good size for the table. Now I have come to this conclusion: that it does not matter so much as to the size of the seed, as to the amount, for I notice where people put in more seed, they get more small potatoes in proportion.

D. F. KINNY,

Rock Island May 7th.

Growing Cucumbers.

Take a large barrel or hogshead, saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom, place the keg in the centre of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the kegs in the evening, it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent both of drouth and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

Test your cows.

May and June are excellent months in which to test the milking qualities of cows. Most new milch cows that do not give a good yield of milk in these months are not worth keeping; the exception is such that give only a moderate amount but keep up about the same quantity till very late in the season. It is a positive loss to keep poor milkers for the cost is the same as that of keeping and caring for good ones. Make some estimate of the returns that are coming in and at the same time cast up the cost of keeping through the summer and winter and it will be readily seen which are the unprofitable animals.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall from and after the first January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section of a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have made a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefore until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and such of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the track books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person, to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United states, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United states, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. FOOT,
President pro tem. of the senate.
Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United states.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 13th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding to law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effective from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commissions, at the time of entry, one per cent, upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefore issued as the basis of a patent.

The third section provides that in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of his service, both by himself or other good cause, from personally attending at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the preemption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon preemption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants in establishing preemption or home stead rights.

The sixth section provides that where a preemptor has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land office to make before the register or receiver the affidavit required by the thirteenth section of the preemption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavit and making final proof and entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preemptor is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the state of Oregon are to collect and receive fifty per cent in addition to the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE

ST. PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the Armies of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a Newspaper, it has in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issue of the contest which is to culminate, in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demands that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city, town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Republican or reliable Union Journal published at the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper, should

Take the Press.

Because in all its departments of Telegraphic, General, State, Local, and Commercial News, in the extent, variety and interest of its Home and Military Correspondence, it is universally admitted to be the best and most enterprising newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

Every politician should

Take the Press,

Because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

Every lawyer and every citizen interested as all are in the legislation of the State and Nation, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS and because its circulation being DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

Everybody interested in the progress and prosperity of the State, should

Take the Press,

Because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects connected with Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, and the General Development of the State than any and all other papers combined.

Everybody desirous of promoting immigration to Minnesota should

Take the Press,

Because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the State.

Every soldier should

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Because it is the best medium of Home news, and of military intelligence from the various regiments which is published in Minnesota.

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Clubs of five, to one address, each	4 50
Clubs of ten, to one address, each	4 00

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One copy one year	$2 00
Five or more copies each, one year	1 75
Ten or more copies each, one year	1 60
Twenty or more copies each, one year	1 50

Address,

PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Advertisement for 1864!

TERMS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

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GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for THIRTY-FOUR years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

AUTHORESS OF "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "MOSS SIDE," "NEMESIS," AND "MIRIAM."

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Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

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No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

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are such as can be found nowhere else—cooking in all its variety—confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department alone is worth the price of the Book.

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This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article a lady wears.

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No other magazine has this department.

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One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year $7.

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Address L. A. GODEY,
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CHICAGO

Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are accustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future,—we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves. Our paper was started now nearly a year since, to meet the obvious necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis. To the attainment of this end we have devoted all our energies and our continued success (which has far exceeded our expectations) emboldens us to reckon largely upon the future. What our paper is it will speak for itself to those who will carefully examine its various departments. Those who have not an opportunity to do this are respectfully referred to any of its numerous patrons whose advertising favors are and have been displayed in its columns.

We have differed somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domains of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various other subjects which is new, interesting and worthy to be read. We have carefully avoided all common place matter and shall continue to do so; but our best efforts will be given to maintain our reputation as a standard Commercial authority and a prompter of pure morals, harmless mirth, enlightened literature and reliable agricultural news.

It will be perceived that we have often quoted largely from those excellent agricultural papers, the "American Agriculturist and the "Working Farmer," both of New York city. With their kind permission we shall continue to do so, as we know of no papers in this country or elsewhere more worthy of reference. No good farmer should be without them and none will when they come to know their value. At the same time we read all other standard American as well as Foreign Agricultural publications, and when we find anything new and striking, we give it place in our columns.

And now may we ask of Western Merchants that in their business arrangements for 1864 they include a subscription to the CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Our Commercial Editor is, by the unanimous consent of Chicago Merchants, considered without a superior in his department, having had many years experience with the daily papers here and elsewhere, in addition to whose comprehensive reports leading merchants in every branch of trade have kindly volunteered to keep us accurately posted. Our reports of the New York and Boston markets are from the best sources and are of themselves worth far more than a subscription to our paper. In this department we have no Western rivals.

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

One copy one year	$2 00
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Five copies one year	8 00
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An extra copy to the getter up of each club of five.

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public to the NEW MAGAZINE which they are about to issue, and the January number of which is now ready. The name will be

The Lady's Friend.

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and the illustration of the Fashions. It will also contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery &c., &c.; with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies generally.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will be edited by Mrs HENRY PETERSON, who will rely upon the services in the literary Department, of an unrivalled Corps of Writers.

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A Handsome Steel Engraving and a Colored Steel Fashion Plate will illustrate every number; besides well executed Wood Cuts, illustrative of Stories, Patterns, &c., too numerous to mention. The January number contains a beautiful Steel Engraving, designed expressly for this Magazine by Schussele, and called GABRIEL WILKE'S RETURN. This handsome Steel Plate illustrates a story of love, war, and a broken engagement, by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, and is of itself worth the price of the number.

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We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to THE LADY'S FRIEND and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

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Our terms will be the same as those for that well known weekly paper, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, published by us for the last seventeen years—in order that the clubs may be made up of the paper and magazine conjointly, where it is so desired—and will be as follows:

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19tf

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Master of Transportation, Baltimore.
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PROSPECTU FOR 1864,

THE PIONEER

Newspapers of Minnesota.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

DAILY PIONEER,

(Established in 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1859,)

These papers,—each the oldest of its class in the state,—are respectfully submitted to the people of Minnesota for their patronage during the coming year.

THE WEEKLY PIONEER,

Was the first newspaper published within the limits of Minnesota, and has been issued continuously since 1849. During that period nearly a dozen competing papers have been started, run careers of greater or less length, and have expired. The WEEKLY PIONEER is the only journal which started with the organization of the Territorial Government, and has survived through all the business and political changes of the last fifteen years. For ten years it has been under its present management. The fact that it has been published without interruption, while competing enterprises have failed, justifies the Publishers in assuming that its general management has been satisfactory to the public. They therefore propose to make no change for the year 1864. As heretofore, it will be their aim to faithfully represent and support the interests of Minnesota; and to furnish its people with the latest and most reliable information in every department of news—employing for this purpose, as hitherto, every available assistance within their reach.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PAPER.

One copy one year	$2.00
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Was the first Daily paper published within the limits of the state, and has been issued without interruption since May 1854. It has from the first been the standard NEWSPAPER of the State. Its publishers will aim to keep it so. To subscribers at points which are served with a daily mail, THE DAILY PIONEER is confidently recommended as without a superior in respect to the general attractiveness of its columns, and to its full and accurate digest of news of every class, and from all quarters.

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Will be found an interesting publication for those who are beyond the reach of daily mails or who do not wish to incur the expense of the daily paper, but who wish to receive the news oftener than it could be furnished by the weekly. It contains all the news matter of the daily paper, conveniently arranged for this edition.

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One copy, by mail payable for any time (in advance) at the rate per year of	$5 00
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POSITION OF THE PIONEER IN RESPECT TO THE REBELLION, THE ADMINISTRATION, AND POLITICS

THE PIONEER believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result; and in the employment of such means, it will not be over-nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic not merely in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which The Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

THE PIONEER looks upon the Federal Administration as the only legal or possible exponent and agent, during its term, of the active power of the Government. And, inasmuch as this is a crisis in which the Government can be upheld only by force, and inasmuch also, as the Administration is the only medium through which such necessary force can be exerted, it will support the war measures of the President and his Cabinet, while he shall continue, whether such measures accord with the preconceived notions of the Editor or not. The fact is clearly recognized that the President and his Cabinet are as patriotic as any men in the land—that from their positions they have better opportunities for determining just policies than others can have—and that they are weighted with responsibilities which compel honest actions of all parts, and which ought to compel, at the same time, the generous sympathies and upholding of all of the wholeloyal people. It is not designed however, that such support by THE PIONEER shall be blind and servile.

It reserves the right of criticism, which is the proper privilege of the independent journal; and this it will always employ, at its discretion, in a just and generous tone, and for legitimate and patriotic ends.

THE PIONEER is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, THE PIONEER will labor to unite into a single organization, all the loyal sentiment of the country, so that the potent voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a united country, of a constitution vindicated and the laws obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

The Pioneer Printing Company continue to execute Book and Job Printing and Book Binding of every description with their accustomed neatness and dispatch. Their office was never in better condition than now for the prompt and satisfactory filling of all orders in their line of business.

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THE OLDEST, THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED WESTERN AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION.

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Its record of the condition of the crops all over the Northwest and its weekly MARKET REPORTS are of the most reliable character.

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EMERY & CO.,
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FARM AND HOUSEHOHD.

Whitewashing.

While painting, papering, &c., is as expensive at present, whitewashing can be resorted to with good effect, both as regards looks and preservation. Out buildings well whitewashed afford a pleasing contrast to the old weather beaten rookeries that too often find place about the farmer's premises.

To be durable, whitewashing must be well done, and first in importance is the proper slaking of the lime. The lime for the purpose should be fresh unslaked or stone lime, and placed in a suitable vessel and immediately covered with water, and never allowed to appear above it during the slakeing. The life of the lime is thus not destroyed by burning. If cold water is used, it will take from thirty to sixty minutes to thoroughly slake the lime; if warm water, from twenty to forty five minutes.

In using for out buildings, it should be of the consistency of thin cream, for in door plastering &c., thin, with discretion, to make smooth work.

Good tools are necessary to do good work, for unless you have a good brush, you cannot put it on smooth and even on plastering. For rough out buildings, it is of course not so necessary.

Various tints can be produced that will be very good for outbuildings, to tone down the glaring white. For buff cream or fawn color, yellow ochre is used until the desired tint is obtained. For brown, Spanish brown or Venition red is used—with the latter a large variety of tints can be obtained, according to the quantity used. For inside work, coloring walls, Venitian red or yellow ochre can be used to give the buff or brown color. For blue, use Ultra Marine blue.

The various devices of adding glue, salt &c., to make the wash stick, are useless if the lime is properly slaked. For outside work, where smooth, it is sometimes desirable to add salsoda or alum to the wash.

Large vs. Small Potatoes.

Eds. Prairie Farmer:—As the time for planting potatoes has come, I will give you my experience for the past seven years. I procured a barrel of White Mexicans, and the first year I planted all without reference to size, but ever since, I have invariably planted those that were too small for eating, and always have cut them so that there would not be more than two eyes on each piece, and then plant in drills one piece in a place, (and if planting in hills, two pieces;) and the result has been less small potatoes every year. Last fall I sorted 10 bushels, and got 1½ bushels of small ones; the balance were all of good size for the table. Now I have come to this conclusion: that it does not matter so much as to the size of the seed, as to the amount, for I notice where people put in more seed, they get more small potatoes in proportion.

D. F. KINNY,

Rock Island May 7th.

Growing Cucumbers.

Take a large barrel or hogshead, saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom, place the keg in the centre of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the kegs in the evening, it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent both of drouth and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

Test your cows.

May and June are excellent months in which to test the milking qualities of cows. Most new milch cows that do not give a good yield of milk in these months are not worth keeping; the exception is such that give only a moderate amount but keep up about the same quantity till very late in the season. It is a positive loss to keep poor milkers for the cost is the same as that of keeping and caring for good ones. Make some estimate of the returns, that are coming in and at the same time cast up the cost of keeping through the summer and winter and it will be readily seen which are the unprofitable animals.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefore until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter the person making such entry,—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provision of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person, to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver; Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United states, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United states, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. FOOT,
President pro tem. of the senate.
Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United states.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 15th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effective from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commissions, at the time of entry, one per cent, upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefore issued as the basis of a patent.

The third section provides that in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the preemption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon preemption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing preemption or homestead rights.

The sixth section provides that where a preemptor has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land office to make before the register or receiver the affidavits required by the thirteenth section of the preemption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavits and making final proof and entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preemptor is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the state of California are to collect and receive fifty per cent in addition to the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE

ST. PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the Armies of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a Newspaper, it has in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest which is to culminate in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city, town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Republican or reliable Union Journal published at the capital.

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Because in all its departments of Telegraphic, General, State, Local and Commercial News, in the extent, variety and interest of its Home and Military Correspondence, it is universally admitted to be the best and most enterprising newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

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Because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

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Take the Press,

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic, should

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Because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS and because its circulation being DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

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Because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects connected with Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, and the General Development of the State than any and all other papers combined.

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Because it is the best medium of Home news, and of military intelligence from the various regiments which is published in Minnesota.

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One copy by mail payable for any time (in Advance) at the rate per year of	$5 00
Clubs of five, to one address, each	4 50
Clubs of ten, to one address, each	4 00

Weekly Press.

One copy one year	$2 00
Five or more copies each, one year	1 75
Ten or more copies each, one year	1 60
Twenty or more copies each, one year	1 50

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PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Advertisement for 1864!

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GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

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MARION HARLAND,

AUTHORESS OF "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "MOSS SIDE," "NEMESIS," AND "MIRIAM."

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is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

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is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores: but most of it is copyrighted and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

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than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

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of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

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No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

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are such as can be found nowhere else—cooking in all its variety—confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

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No other magazine has this department.

TERMS. CASH IN ADVANCE.

TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7.

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Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO

Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are accustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future,—we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves. Our paper was started now nearly a year since, to meet the obvious necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis. To the attainment of this end we have devoted all our energies and our continued success (which has far exceeded our expectations) emboldens us to reckon largely upon the future. What our paper is it will speak for itself to those who will carefully examine its various departments. Those who have not an opportunity to do this are respectfully referred to any of its numerous patrons whose advertising favors are and have been displayed in its columns.

We have differed somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domains of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various other subjects which is new, interesting and worthy to be read. We have carefully avoided all common place matter and shall continue to do so; but our best efforts will be given to maintain our reputation as a standard Commercial authority and a prompter of pure morals, harmless mirth, enlightened literature and reliable agricultural news.

It will be perceived that we have often quoted largely from those excellent agricultural papers, the "American Agriculturist and the "Working Farmer," both of New York city. With their kind permission we shall continue to do so, as we know of no papers in this country or elsewhere more worthy of reference. No good farmer should be without them and none will when they come to know their value. At the same time we read all other standard American as well as Foreign Agricultural publications, and when we find anything new and striking, we give it place in our columns.

And now may we ask of Western Merchants that in their business arrangements for 1864 they include a subscription to the CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Our Commercial Editor is, by the unanimous consent of Chicago Merchants, considered without a superior in his department, having had many years experience with the daily papers here and elsewhere, in addition to whose comprehensive reports leading merchants in every branch of trade have kindly volunteered to keep us accurately posted. Our reports of the New York and Boston markets are from the best sources and are of themselves worth far more than a subscription to our paper. In this department we have no Western rivals.

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One copy one year	$2 00
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An extra copy to the getter up of each club of five.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public to the NEW MAGAZINE which they are about to issue, and the January number of which is now ready. The name will be

The Lady's Friend.

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and the Illustration of the Fashions. It will also contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery &c., &c.; with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies generally.

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We will GIVE to any person sending thirty subscriptions to THE LADY'S FRIEND and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

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L. M. COLE,
Gen. Ticket ag't, Balt.

19

PROSPECTU FOR 1864,

THE PIONEER

Newspapers of Minnesota.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

DAILY PIONEER,

(Established in 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE

TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER,

(Established in 1859,)

These papers,—each the oldest of its class in the state,—are respectfully submitted to the people of Minnesota for their patronage during the coming year.

THE WEEKLY PIONEER,

Was the first newspaper published within the limits of Minnesota, and has been issued continuously since 1849. During that period nearly a dozen competing papers have been started, run careers of greater or less length, and have expired. THE WEEKLY PIONEER is the only journal which started with the organization of the Territorial Government, and has survived through all the business and political changes of the last fifteen years. For ten years it has been under its present management. The fact that it has been published without interruption, where competing enterprise have failed, justifies the Publishers in assuming that its general management has been satisfactory to the public. They therefore propose no essential change for the year 1864. As heretofore, it will be their aim to faithfully represent and support the interests of Minnesota; and to furnish its people with the latest and most reliable information in every department of news—employing for this purpose, as hitherto, every available assistance within their reach.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PAPER.

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Per year	(by carrier)	9.00
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POSITION OF THE PIONEER IN RESPECT TO THE REBELLION, THE ADMINISTRATION, AND POLITICS

THE PIONEER believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result; and in the employment of such means, it will not be over-nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic not merely in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which The Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

THE PIONEER looks upon the Federal Administration as the only legal or possible exponent and agent, during its term, of the active power of the Government. And, inasmuch as this is a crisis in which the Government can be upheld only by force, and inasmuch also, as the Administration is the only medium through which such necessary force can be exerted, it will support the war measures of the President and his Cabinet, while the rebellion continues, whether such measures accord with the preconceived notions of the Editor or not. The fact is [illegible] fully recognized that the President and his Cabinet are as patriotic as any men in the land—that from their positions they have better opportunities for determining just policies than others can have—and that they are weighted with responsibilities which compel honest action on their parts, and which ought to compel, at the same time, the generous sympathies and help of all and of the whole loyal people. It is not designed however, that such support by THE PIONEER shall be blind and sycophantic.

It reserves the right of criticism, which is the proper privilege of the independent journal; and this it will always employ, at its discretion, in a just and generous tone, and for legitimate and patriotic ends.

THE PIONEER is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, THE PIONEER will labor to unite into a single organization the whole loyal sentiment of the country, so that the general voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a reunited country, of a constitution vindicated and of laws obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

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